EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME »PALGIN«
PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1959

THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

PRICE : 300 PRUTA
VOL. XXXV, No. 9439

R. & S. BEN-ZUR (INSURANCE) LTD.
JERUSALEM TEL AVIV
London Associates
Ben-Zur (London) Ltd.
Advice ★ Planning ★ Underwriting

Soviets, E. Germans To Hold Crucial Talks

GENEVA (Reuter). — The Soviet Union was reported here Thursday night to be preparing for an intensive round of negotiations with its East German partners as the East-West talks on Berlin reached a crucial stage.

While the Big Four Foreign Ministers continued their secret talks, Mr. Mikhail Pervukhin, Soviet Ambassador to East Germany, flew back to East Berlin.

At the same time it was announced in Berlin that an East German delegation headed by Mr. Walter Ulbricht, communist Party chief, and Mr. Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister, will fly to Moscow on Monday. Mr. Pervukhin is likely to accompany them.

Authoritative sources reported that Dr. Lothar Bolz, head of the East German advisers' delegation to the East-West Conference, will also fly to East Berlin.

Conflicting Reports

There were conflicting reports over whether Mr. Andrei Gromyo, Soviet Foreign Minister, might hold week-end consultations with Mr. Khrushchev — either in Moscow or Budapest, where the Soviet Prime Minister arrived Thursday on his way home from his Albanian tour.

The three Western Ministers — Mr. Selwyn Lloyd (Britain), Mr. Christian Herter (U.S.) and M. Maurice Couve de Murville (France)— on Thursday conferred secretly for 90 minutes with Mr. Gromyko at the French Minister's villa.

British sources said the session was entirely devoted to Berlin, and that the atmosphere was good.

The Four Ministers were resuming their private talks later Thursday night over dinner, again at M. Couve de Murville's villa.

According to diplomatic observers here, the East-West conference has now got as far as it can for the moment.

May Cut Garrison

A high Western delegation source said yesterday the West was prepared to reduce its 11,800-strong troop garrisons in Berlin by as much as one-third if the Russians guaranteed freedom of military and civilian access to the divided city.

The number of Western troops is not a subject of negotiation, the source said, and would only be offered by the West to "improve the situation" if the Russians did likewise.

Dr. Lothar Bolz, the East German Foreign Minister, on Thursday wrote to Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, his West German opposite number, asking him to discuss the Soviet draft German peace treaty.

It was the first direct approach from the East German side to the West Germans at the conference since the talks opened here on May 11.

A West German spokesman said the letter was an "attempted approach for talks," and Dr. von Brentano was studying it. But later the spokesman said the note would not be answered and would not even be studied.

The draft treaty, tabled by the Soviet Union, has been rejected by the West as unacceptable.

Russian, Albanian Chiefs in Hungary

VIENNA, (Reuter). — Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, arrived in Budapest from Tirana on Thursday, the Hungarian news agency, M.T.I., reported.

Mr. Khrushchev, accompanied by Defence Minister Marshal Radion Malinovsky, flew from the Albanian capital in a Soviet TU-104 jet aircraft.

Mr. Hysni Kapo, Albanian Communist Party Secretary, Major-General Bekir Balluku, Albanian Defence Minister and Deputy Premier, and Mr. Nesti Nase, Albanian Ambassador in Moscow, accompanied the Soviet leaders to Budapest.

Earlier, the Albanian news agency, A.T.A., said tens of thousands of persons lined the streets of Tirana Thursday morning as the Soviet leaders drove to the airport, accompanied by Mr. Mehmet Shehu, the Albanian Prime Minister, Mr. Enver Hoxha, Communist Party leader, and other Albanian officials.

In a speech at the airport Mr. Khrushchev said that although Albania was a small country without a common frontier with the rest of the Soviet bloc, "the Albanian people may rest assured that the other socialist countries will not abandon her should aggressive forces threaten her independence."

Belgrade Sees Better Relations with Moscow

BELGRADE, (Reuter). — Yugoslavia expects that Mr. Nikita Khrushchev's visit to Albania will help improve relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, a high Yugoslav Communist official said on Thursday.

But this would depend on fulfilment of the Soviet Prime Minister's declared readiness to develop these relations, Mr. Jovan Veselinov, a member of the Yugoslav Communist Politburo, told a party meeting in Belgrade.

The statement was the first official Yugoslav reaction to the Soviet-Albanian declaration signed by Mr. Khrushchev and Albanian leaders in Tirana on Saturday. The declaration said the Soviet Union and Albania wanted to develop "inter-state" relations with Yugoslavia.

Mr. Veselinov told the congress of the Serbian Communist Party that leaders of some Soviet bloc countries were conducting an "unprincipled campaign" against Yugoslavia, "as in Stalin's era."

The interests of the international workers' movement and world peace required that "the unprincipled campaign against Socialist Yugoslavia should be stopped and constructive cooperation should start," he said.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS RETAIN VITAL 'THIRD'

TOKYO (Reuter). — The Japanese Socialist party increased their number of seats in the House of Councillors (Upper House) in election results announced yesterday and secured sufficient members to bar any revision of the constitution.

The results of Monday's election showed that the government right-wing Liberal-Democrat Party had won 71 of the 127 seats contested, bringing their total to 132, and the Socialists had won 38, bringing their total to 85. The Socialists gained seven and the Liberal-Democrats five.

One Communist was elected, bringing the party's strength to three, and the remaining 17 seats went to Independents.

The significance of the Socialist gain is that, with one-third of the seats in the 250-member Upper House, they can now outvote any attempt by the government to change the post-war constitution.

The constitution contains the "no war potential" clause and is an embarrassment to the government, as it seeks to strengthen Japans "Self-Defenee Forces" and maintain the country's defensive alliance with the U.S.

Cooler Weather, Rain for Weekend

Temperatures below normal for this time of the year and light showers in the north and central parts of the country will prevail on Saturday, the weatherman predicted yesterday.

On Thursday, an unusual feature of the weather was the 15-minute downpour in Kiryat Gat and the surrounding area. Veteran settlers in the region said this was unprecedented. There was light rain in Jerusalem in the morning. Strong winds and dust storms whipped the south in the Ashkelon district.

ADENAUER MAY STAY PREMIER

BONN (Reuter). — Dr. Konrad Adenauer wants to remain Chancellor, the West German news agency DPA said on Thursday.

DPA said it was believed Dr. Adenauer would withdraw his candidacy for the presidency and that the Finance Minister, Mr. Franz Etzel, is to stand as presidential candidate.

Four Space Mice Given Up for Lost

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The four black mice aboard America's Discover III satellite were given up for lost on Thursday as hours passed with nothing to show that their space ship had survived.

Scientists at Vanderberg Air Force Base, California, were busy analyzing early signals transmitted by the satellite before it became silent, in search of a clue as to where the capsule might have re-entered the earth's atmosphere, in which it would burn up.

The 54-ton rocket, tall as an eight-storey building, was launched from Vandenberg late Wednesday afternoon and tracked more than 1,000 miles as it seemed to be moving into its planned north-south orbit.

But then it went silent and the Air Force said: "It is believed that the Discoverer did not achieve an orbit."

Later Thursday an official announcement at Vanderberg Base said Discoverer III had almost certainly re-entered the atmosphere and been destroyed.

The Air Force official said that new Discoverer launchings were in store, but declined to give dates. A spokesman said that according to present plans, the next Discoverer would be primarily designed to test instruments, propulsion and guidance systems rather than to carry live animals.

20 Killed, 50 Injured During Ecuador Riots

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (Reuter). — Twenty persons were killed and 50 injured when mobs burned buildings and looted stores in this seaport city, the commercial centre of Ecuador, during last night.

The Army was on Thursday patrolling the streets, and military law has been decreed for the whole republic. Guayaquil is under complete curfew and residents are confined to their homes.

During the riots here the secret police building in the city centre was burned and 69 prisoners, including women, were freed.

The trouble started on Tuesday night, when police fired on students demonstrating for the removal of a provincial police chief. Eight persons were killed and 30 injured. Clashes resumed on Wednesday at a mass funeral of six of the victims. Rioting went on throughout the night with mobs looting more than 40 stores and the two central markets, resulting in 12 killed and about 20 injured.

It was reported that demonstrations had taken place at Quito, the capital, which is 70 miles away, and at Cuenca, a provincial centre, but that in both places the army was able to maintain order.

GHANA DEPORTS BRITISH NEWSMAN

ACCRA (Reuter). — A British journalist, Mr. Russell Howe, Ghana correspondent of "The Washington Post," "Sunday Times" (London), "Newsweek" and other publications, was deported from Ghana on Wednesday night.

A Government communique said Mr. Howe was being deported because he "persistently failed to make any attempt to check the accuracy of reports which he sent abroad."

SOLDIER KILLED, 5 HURT BY MINE

An Israel soldier was killed and five others were wounded when their vehicle ran over a mine early on Thursday morning in the Nitzana area, south of the Gaza Strip, the Army spokesman has announced.

Investigation into the incident is continuing in the area, it was added.

Iraq Quitting Sterling Area

BAGHDAD, (Reuter). — Iraq is negotiating with Britain to quit the Sterling Area, Prime Minister Abdul Karim Kassem announced last night.

Kassem, who was inaugurating the first congress of the Iraqi Engineers' Associations, said negotiations were now in their final phase." He added: "We are determined to quit the Sterling Area, but we shall remain friends with Britain."

In Moscow, Tass reported that Soviet machinery and goods for Iraq are arriving daily in the Soviet Black Sea port of Odessa.

The agency said that Russia was sending grain, sugar, timber, motor vehicles and other goods by sea to Basra, south Iraq.

The Iraqi Ambassador to Moscow, Abdul Wahab Mahmoud, has returned to Baghdad for consultations which are expected to last for a week, the same agency reported.

The Iraqi charge d'affaires in Ankara, Rashid Januna, has announced his intention to resign and not to return to Baghdad, ANA reported on Thursday. He plans to go to Europe, the report added.

Sudan Denies Report Of Communist Plot

KHARTOUM, (Reuter). — Sudan's Minister of Information, Maj.-Gen. Mohammed Talaat Farid, yesterday denied Cairo newspaper reports of a Communist plot to overthrow the ruling Armed Forces Supreme Council. He also denied a Cairo report on Wednesday of a proclamation of a state of emergency.

Farid said the country had, in fact, been under a state of emergency since November last year, when the present regime began.

The Minister added that recent arrests were the result only of the "false telegram" which last month summoned two platoons from Eastern Command to Khartoum.

He said the Cairo newspaper, "Al Akhbar," which published the reports, had been banned in Sudan for "this false report" and for misquoting him.

Dag Favours Taking Suez Case To International Court for Ruling

Says Talks Still Under Way

UNITED NATIONS. — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, indicated here on Thursday that he favoured resort to the International Court of Justice to settle the Israel-U.A.R. dispute over the right of free navigation through the Suez Canal.

He added that he had taken a stand on the question and had made his view clear to the parties involved, "but so far it is not for publication." Numerous questions relating to Egypt's detention of the Danish freighter Inge Toft, carrying Israel cargo to the Far East, were raised at the Secretary-General's regular press conference, and the Suez issue virtually monopolized the session.

Mr. Hammarskjold was first asked whether he had considered tackling the Suez question on his own initiative, under U.N. procedure which gives the Secretary-General the authority to initiate action.

Takes Stand

He replied: "I have much more than considered it. I have taken a stand, but so far it is not for publication. There are two reasons for this which I hope you will appreciate. In the first place, the issue is still under negotiation. Secondly, as Mr. Ben-Gurion said on Wednesday, the facts are not sufficiently known."

Asked whether the U.A.R. was withholding information from him on the issue, Mr. Hammarskjold said: "I don't know what line has been taken. There have been contradictory reports. The facts in the legal situation are not clear."

At the bottom of the Suez problem, he said, was what he would call "the legal dispute, in the sense that the impact, or significance, of the Armistice Agreements on the relations between Egypt and Israel come into play in the interpretation of the significance of the declaration on the operation of the Suez Canal which was made in 1957 by the U.A.R.

"I say this without going in any way into the merits of the case, in order to underline that there are very specific factors in the Canal problem which are *sui generis*."

Noting that the correspondent whose question he was answering had "put emphasis on the ability of the U.N. to enforce a certain line," the Secretary General again recalled Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement, adding: "If no action has been taken publicly by the Israel Government or other governments in the U.N., it is because of a certain lack of clarity in the situation."

Mr. Hammarskjold denied that he considered the U.A.R. declaration "the controlling" document, but added: "However, Egypt does."

The U.N. Secretary-General said that "time and again in various contexts" he had hinted at the desirability of certain problems, relating to

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

B-G Sees Soviet, U.S. Envoys

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion Thursday morning conferred with the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Mikhail Bodrov. This followed a meeting late Wednesday evening with the U.S. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. William O. Baxter. At both meetings, which were held at the Prime Minister's request, Mr. Ben-Gurion is understood to have emphasized the gravity of the situation caused by Cairo's continued detention of the Inge Toft and attempts to seize its cargo.

Although the meetings were part of Israel's intensified diplomatic activity in connection with the blockade, Mr. Ben-Gurion's decision to confer with the U.S. and Soviet envoys soon after his statement at the Knesset Wednesday is thought to be an indication of Israel's imminent decision on the steps to be taken over the Suez issue.

Complaint Postponed

The Inge Toft was detained two weeks ago and the Egyptian Prize Court in Alexandria decided last Saturday to seize its cargo. Until now Israel had postponed her complaint to the Security Council to request for a special session of the U.N. Assembly on the U.A.R. aggression, owing to the fact that the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold, was understood still to be negotiating with the U.A.R. authorities, and was anxious that these talks should not take place in an atmosphere of pressure.

A new element was introduced in the dispute when the Danish Captain of the Inge Toft, Mr. Erhard Schultz, on Wednesday refused to let the cargo be unloaded. It is understood that the Captain's decision was based on instructions of the Danish ship agents and backed by the Danish Government. This is the first time a third country has become directly involved in the dispute.

Hague Action Unlikely

There was no official comment in Jerusalem on Thursday evening on Mr. Hammarskjold's statement at his regular press conference suggesting that the dispute is a matter for the International Court of Jusice at The Hague. Nevertheless the first reaction of political quarters in Jerusalem was that the ruling of the Security Council in 1951, which stated clearly that Egypt cannot invoke belligerency to justify its blockade of Israel ships and cargoes, proves that Cairo's actions constitute a flagrant violation of international rights.

It is understood that Israel would under no circumstances consent bringing the dispute to The Hague, as such agreement on arbitration would imply a certain justification for Cairo's aggressive acts against Israel's shipping through the Canal.

INGE TOFT 'PLACED IN CUSTODY'

CAIRO (Reuter).—The Cairo daily "Al Ahram" said on Thursday that the Danish Freighter Inge Toft was placed in custody the previous day after her captain refused to unload her Israel cargo.

The 2,756-ton freighter has been detained at Port Said since May 21.

On Saturday, the U.A.R. War Prize Committee ordered the unloading of the vessel and the confiscation of her cargo of Israel potash, cement, scrap brass and marble.

Yesterday three policemen were stationed on the pier close to the Inge Toft at Port Said, but there was no other sign that the ship had been placed in custody.

A customs source said the entire cargo was still aboard and that the Inge Toft's crew were allowed on shore and the ship provided with all supplies.

"Al Ahram" said the Inge Toft was placed in custody after the captain told the authorities he had received orders from the ship's owners not to unload the cargo.

Grave Problem

"The case of the Inge Toft has developed into a grave international problem in the last few hours," "Al Ahram" said. "Although the U.A.R. was empowered to use force to unload the Inge Toft, it was deemed advisable not to proceed to such a measure," the newspaper said.

It added that the order might be rescinded and the Inge Toft allowed to transit the Canal on discharge of her cargo.

Mr. Holten Effert, the Danish Ambassador to the U.A.R., conferred with Zulficar Sabry, Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.A.R., for 20 minutes on Thursday on the Inge Toft issue.

In Copenhagen, a Danish Foreign Ministry spokesman said his Government would lodge "another immediate protest" if Egyptian authorities restrict freedom of movement of the captain and crew of the Danish vessel.

The spokesman said that, so far, the Foreign Ministry had not received any official reports on the latest Egyptian action. Consequently, it was not known whether the Egyptian authorities had reversed their earlier permission for the captain and crew to go ashore whenever they liked.

Nasser May Visit India 'Soon'

NEW DELHI, (UPI). — Indian political circles are speculating that Abdul Gamal Nasser of Egypt will soon visit India.

There was no official information, however, beyond the confirmation that Nasser had expressed a desire to visit here.

"He is always welcome to India," said one official.

France to Sever Ties With States Recognizing Rebels

PARIS (Reuter).—M. Michel Debré, the French Prime Minister, told the National Assembly on Thursday that France would break off diplomatic relations with any new states which recognized the so-called "Algerian Provisional Government."

Opening a debate on Algeria, he also said France had a "black list" of enterprises which helped the insurgents. "We will take reprisal measures which will cost dearly to those who do not understand solidarity," he said.

This first big parliamentary debate of the Fifth Republic is expected to end with a vote requested by the Government next week or the following week.

M. Debré paid tribute to the army, which he said was "at grips in Algeria with a rebellion inspired abroad but which would not have come into being if another policy had been followed in the past 30 or 40 years."

Regrets Aid to Rebels

He said he regretted that industrial and financial enterprises inside and outside Europe gave help to the Algerian insurgents. "They earn good interest with the blood of others," he said.

After referring to the "black list," he said sense must be given to European and Atlantic solidarity. "Everything may be put in the melting pot if our cause is not that of our allies." Loud applause greeted this remark.

The Prime Minister told the advocates of "integration" of Algeria with France that "if integration means a refusal of disintegration and equality of citizenship under French sovereignty, we are for it."

But integration had another sense, that of "uniformization," which was not not admissible. A small number of activists wanted either to conserve certain inequalities or stop the evolution of Algeria which they found embarrassing.

"It is grave error," M. Debré said. "It is better not to use the word integration, but to take steps in the spirit of the word."

Moroccan Prince To Meet de Murville

PARIS (Reuter). — Crown Prince Moulay Hassan of Morocco, chief of his country's armed forces, left Paris last night for Geneva for talks there with the French Foreign Minister, M. Maurice Couve de Murville.

The Prince's visit to Paris, was mainly to pave the way for a meeting between the President and King Mohammed V, Moulay Hassan's father.

Plans for the meeting of the King and President de Gaulle, who are personal friends, are being watched closely on both sides of the Mediterranean because of their importance for the Algerian question.

Soviet-UAR Talks On Amending Aswan Plans

CAIRO, (Reuter). — Talks opened here yesterday between Soviet and U.A.R. officials on a Soviet proposal to amend the original blueprint for the first stage of the Aswan high dam.

It is understood that one of the Soviet amendments is to build one open channel to divert the Nile waters instead of seven tunnels, as in the original plan.

Algerian Insurgent 'Premier' Sees Nasser

CAIRO (Reuter). — Ferhat Abbas, "Prime Minister of the "Algerian Provisional Government," conferred here with Abdul Nasser on Thursday.

Abbas will go to Belgrade on Saturday at the invitation of President Tito, an Algerian spokesman announced.

Abdul Kader Hatem, the U.A.R. Deputy Minister of Presidential Affairs, said later: "Complete agreement was reached between the U.A.R. and the Algerian Government regarding Algerian plans for independence.

Biggest Oil Tank Built in Eilat

EILAT. — Israel's largest oil reservoir has just been completed in Eilat. It was built by Mekorot and private contractors at the order of Afikei Neft.

Technicians are now filling the reservoir with sea water to see that it does not leak. Immediately after, oil will be pumped into the reservoir. Large tankers will now be able to tie up in Eilat. *(Itim)*

Anti-Locust Teams Launch Attack Today

BEERSHEBA. — The anti-locust campaign will move on Friday morning (today) from defence to attack, with the first all-out mass assault on the hoppers still swarming into the Negev. The situation still remains serious.

At dawn four sprayer planes will go into action, and they will make 100 sorties. In addition, ground teams will be considerably reinforced with more spraying machines. Extermination squads on Thursday operated in the Revivim, Batzerim and Gvulot areas, as well in the southern suburbs of Beersheba. *(Itim)*

The Secret Weapon

The secret weapon of every successful enterprise lies in the quality and usefulness of its products. Take Amisragas, Israel's leading gas firm: they have built up a large and satisfied clientele by offering the most reliable, up-to-date, high-quality products and service. And when dealing with Amisragas, you are assured of courteous service that has become a by-word all over the country.

Amisragas products include: cooking ranges, a choice of numerous models and modern baking stoves, water heaters for the instant supply of hot water in both bathroom and kitchen, room heaters for the winter, and industrial gas installations.

Amisragas is always on the alert for improvements and no efforts are spared to satisfy the most demanding of housewives.

Come and see for yourself; drop by at any Amisragas branch office or any of Amisragas' agents.

Seeing us will convince you.

(Advt.)

The Jastiest Margarine
Truly a Housewife's Dream

The Expanding Economy and Government Encouragement Make Israel a Country of Unparalleled Investment opportunities.

Your Initiative, Your Know-how and Your Capital can all be Profitably Invested.

For information advice and contacts please call on:

THE INVESTORS' LIAISON BUREAU
A PUBLIC SERVICE EXTENDED TO YOU FREE OF CHARGE

ZIM BUILDING, 22 ROTHSCHILD BLVD.
TEL AVIV PHONE 63699

A telephone call will secure an appointment at your convenience

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The U.S. Senate on Thursday approved the nomination of Mr. Ogden Reid as Ambassador to Israel.

Almogi is Sec'y Of Mapai Election Unit

POST Economic Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai "Committee of Six" on Thursday chose Mr. Yosef Almogi as secretary of the party's Elections Campaign Committee.

The Committee of Six will submit for approval a list of over 30 names to the Mapai Secretariat, which will meet this morning to decide on the composition of the election staff.

The "Committee of Six" named by the party Secretariat included the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, Mr. Levi Eshkol, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Dr. Giora Josephthal, Mr. S. Netzer, and Mr. Almogi.

A MEMORIAL MEETING
will be held on the thirtieth day after the passing away of
REUVEN SHILOAH
Tuesday, June 9, 1959, at 5 p.m.
at Beit Hahalutzot, 14 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, Jerusalem.
Memorial address by the Prime Minister,
Mr. David Ben-Gurion.

The unveiling of the gravestone will take place on the same day at 3.30 p.m. at the Sanhedria Cemetery.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Staff

On Sunday, June 7, 1959, our beloved
George Pape-Palti
who passed away in London last year will be laid to rest at the Har Hamenuhot cemetery in Jerusalem.

The funeral procession will leave Avihail Hospital at 10 a.m. and will stop at the Foreign Ministry.

The Family

On Wednesday, June 10, 1959, at 9 p.m., a
MEMORIAL MEETING
will be held for
George Pape-Palti
at the Beit Hahalutzot, Tel Aviv (King George Ave.), in commemoration of his passing one year ago.

All who cherish his memory are invited to attend.

HIS FRIENDS

George Pape-Palti
who passed away in London on May 5, 1958 will be laid to rest at the Har Hamenuhot cemetery in Jerusalem on June 7, 1959.

The funeral cortege will leave Avihail Hospital at 10 a.m. and will stop at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Friends may pay their last respect to the deceased in the courtyard of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at 10.30 a.m.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In this way alone are we able to thank all our friends and relatives for their warm good wishes on the Bar Mitzvah of our
RAFFI
HARRY AND ROSY LEVY
Sharon Hotel

We wish to express sincere thanks for the many expressions of condolence and friendship extended us in our grief on the untimely passing away of our beloved
Dr. Jacob Leo Feuchtwanger ז"ל
Feuchtwanger Family
I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

To Mr. Aryeh Wallenstein
Representative of Reuters in Israel
and Mrs. Wallenstein
we extend our heartfelt condolences on the death of Mrs. Wallenstein's father,
Yitzhak Ernst Pelled ז"ל
Itim News Agency

Israel & Personal

The President and Mrs. Itzhak Ben-Zvi on Thursday night entertained to dinner Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the President of the World Zionist Organization.

•

The Minister of Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y.M. Toledano, on Thursday received M.A. Blumel, President of the Zionist Federation of France. Rabbi Toledano also received Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, Honorary President of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America.

•

The Ambassador of Liberia and Mrs. Yancy yesterday called on Mrs. Chaim Weizmann at her residence in Rehovot.

•

The Israel Consul-General in New York, Mr. Simcha Pratt, was the guest of honour at a luncheon given yesterday by the President of the Hebrew University, Prof. B. Mazar.

•

Mrs. Elga Cegla, Chairman of the Israel Society for Crippled Children, was inscribed in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund in a ceremony held in Tel Aviv at Mosad Abrahams in appreciation of her activities for the benefit of crippled children. Guests included the French Ambassador, M. P. Gilbert; the President of the Tel-Aviv-Jaffa Rotary; the Vice-Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. A. Schechterman, and the Director of the Tel Aviv Municipal Education Department, Dr. S. Levin.

•

The Association of Commercial Artists in Israel, at its general meeting on June 1, 1959, elected an executive composed of Gerd Rothschild, Tel Aviv, President; Sgan Aluf Sh. Lew, Tel Aviv, Vice-President; Jacob Zim, Tel Aviv, Hon. Secretary; L. F. Tobi, Tel Aviv, Hon. Treasurer; Friedel Stern, Tel Aviv; Miriam Karoli, Haifa; and Zwi Narkiss, Tel Aviv.

•

BIRTH

JOFFE — To Chava (née Hadda) and Shimon on May 15, 1959, Jerusalem — a daughter, Adi.

•

BAR MITZVA

Dr. and Mrs. Erich Yehuda Diamant, at present of 726, Limit Avenue, St. Louis 5, Mo., are pleased to announce the Bar Mitzva of their first-born son, Gavriel Zeev, which will take place on Friday, June 12, 1959, the first day of Shavuot, at Congregation B'nai Emunah, University City, Mo.

Carmel Visits New Egged Bus Station

HAIFA. — The Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel, on Thursday visited the new Egged garage now being completed at nearby Ir Ganim. The garage, which will handle 800 buses, will serve the cooperative's whole Northern fleet. It covers 17,000 sq. metres of floor space, and is said to be the largest hall in Israel.

It will cost IL1.8m., of which IL1.3m. has already been invested.

The Minister promised to investigate the possibility of helping Egged find the funds to complete the garage.

Prof. Alexander Dean Of H.U. Science

Prof. Ernst Alexander, head of the Hebrew University's Department of Experimental Physics, has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Science for the next two academic years. He succeeds Prof. Shmuel Sambursky.

German-born Prof. Alexander received his doctorate at the University of Berlin and served on the staff of the University of Freiburg until 1933. On coming to Palestine in that year he was appointed to the staff of the Hebrew University, and was promoted to his present rank of Associate Professor in 1956.

Physics Building For Bar-Ilan

Construction began this week on a physics building at the Ramat Gan campus of Bar Ilan University. The building which is to be called the Abraham Lincoln School of Physics is being erected with a IL125,000 Intercultural Media Guarantee grant provided by the U.S. Government.

The grant will cover the cost of the first floor which will include seven physics laboratories, lecture halls, work rooms, and offices.

Italian Ass't Minister Of Education Due

The Italian Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Giovanni Battista Scaglia, will arrive here on Monday for a week's visit, accompanied by Clara Mugelli, head of the Italian branch of the International Student Travel Association. The two visitors will confer on plans for the exchange of students.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
Opera House • Air Cooled
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
LA TRAVIATA
Tomorrow, Sat., June 6; Sat., June 13; Tues., June 16
Barber of Seville
with MARILYN TYLER
Conductor: Franklin Cheset
Mon., June 8; Wed., June 10
FLEDERMAUS
(Tuesday), June 9
DON PASQUALE
with MARILYN TYLER
Monday, June 15
All perfs. start at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1, 4-6). Tel. 27780.

6 Years in Jail For David Hermoni

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — David Hermoni, (Weiss), the former Holland Bank Union employee who almost got away with $220,000 of the bank's money, last September, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, in the District Court on Thursday.

Hermoni pleaded guilty to six charges of embezzling and forging documents. He was caught in Zurich while withdrawing the money from the banks, thanks to the lightning action of the Haifa Police. The whole sum was retrieved.

The Court accepted as a mitigating circumstance the fact that Hermoni had cooperated with the authorities from the time of his arrest. He had thus saved public time and had also shown signs of regret. He had no previous convictions. The judges praised the police for speedy and efficient action which led to his capture while the money was still in his possession.

On the other hand, the judges stated, they were unable to ignore the gravity of the offence.

Crimes Too Frequent

Here was a young man, who for the sake of enriching himself had carefully planned the crime and had forged five documents in order to get his hands on a huge sum of over IL400,000. "We must note with regret that not a day passes without reports of embezzlements and other corrupt acts. An independent court cannot ignore this."

As to the defence plea that the bank had been at fault for entrusting Hermoni with such a responsible position at his age, the judges ruled that they had not been presented with sufficient evidence to enable them to judge the bank management's reasoning. The court was composed of Judges S. Kassan, E. Slonim and B. Caspi.

H.U. Graduate Students To Do Field Work

Graduate students enrolled in the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University will next Fall leave for field work in Jewish communities in various parts of the world, Prof. Benjamin Mazar has announced in launching the new division of research.

After consulting with professors of their specific branch, the students will leave for the United States, Canada, India, North Africa and elsewhere to gather the facts. Mr. Phillip Klutznick, who is one of the planners of the Institute, told the conference of scholars at their initial meeting that "American Jews, for instance, know very little about the sociological picture in Israel, and the same is true of the Israelis' knowledge of the American Jewish people. If we are to draw closer as one people we must have the sociological and demographic facts on our respective communities, and we must also have the facts on the philosophic and religious outlooks."

Mr. Klutznick said this lack of facts applies to all the communities of the Diaspora, with regard to Israel and with one another. He pointed out that fellow Jewish leaders with whom he comes in contact have a great interest in Jews in Moslem countries but have nothing in the way of concrete facts about them and their ways of life.

Probation Officers' Reports Secret

New regulations granting complete secrecy to Probation Officers' reports were gazetted earlier in the week by the Minister of Social Welfare, Mr. P. Naphtali.

The new regulations were published following a District Court decision placing such a report at the disposal of the State Prosecution in a case in which the subject of the report was involved. Following that decision it was found that the families and friends of persons put under probation refused to divulge information, for fear that the information would be used for other purposes.

According to the new regulations only Probation Officers will be authorized to grant requests for the release of information included in reports.

'Haboker' Charged With Libel

TEL AVIV. — The General Manager of the Israel Mining Corporation, Mr. Eliezer Budenkin, on Thursday filed suit for IL15,000 in damages against the "Haboker" newspaper on charges of libel.

Mr. Budenkin claimed that an article which appeared in "Haboker," claiming that one of the top men in the Israel Mining Corporation had spent over IL5,000 from the company's expense account on himself and his family during April, was directed at himself and was libellous.

TECHNICAL OFFICE IN JERUSALEM requires
Experienced Engineer
for structural design and statical computations in reinforced concrete.
Please apply: No. 4365, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE
PORTABLE PHILIPS
Gramophone Pick Up
3-speed, automatic record changer, good as new.
Offers to: No. 111, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Marshal Zhukov Deflated In New Soviet Party History

MOSCOW (Reuter).—A new history of the Soviet Communist Party issued to the public in Moscow on Wednesday states that the role of Marshal Georgi Zhukov in World War II was "greatly exaggerated" and out of all proportion to his real contribution to the Soviet war effort.

MARSHAL ZHUKOV

Marshal Zhukov was replaced as defence minister in October 1957 and later stripped of his party posts.

The new work, entitled "A History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," omits the name of 78-year-old President Klimenti Voroshilov from those who strenuously supported Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Premier and party leader, in the latter's struggle against the "anti-party group" in mid-1957.

Voroshilov's name is also absent from those cited in the new history as the group who "came out resolutely" against Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich and Shepilov.

(Vyacheslav Molotov, Georgi Malenkov and Lazar Kaganovich were all Deputy Premiers when relieved of all Ministerial positions in July 1957. They have since been posted to relatively minor positions. Dmitri Shepilov, a Communist Party Secretary, was denounced in the same "purge").

'Corrected' Evaluations

The new book is a handsome, blue-backed volume of 743 pages—nearly twice the length of the former edition.

The former history, "A Short Course of the History of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks," was criticised by Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, the Deputy Premier, and others at the 20th Party congress in 1956, when it was decided that a new history should be published.

Stalin himself, it is often said, was the author of the earlier work. But the new history speaks of the "evils of the cult of personality," and gives Mr. Khrushchev the main credit for the de-Stalinisation campaign.

The new work was compiled by an editorial committee under direction of Mr. Boris Ponomarev, a prominent party ideologist.

The book devotes less than one page to the 1937 police sweep when it said Stalin was operating on "false theses." Lavrenti Beria appears in the role of a "rogue" and "political adventurer" who exploited Stalin's "weaknesses."

Mr. Nikolai Yezhov, who was in charge of the 1937 sweep, "slandered and destroyed" many devoted party and non-party workers, the book says. "Yezhov and Beria both received the proper punishment for their criminal activities," it adds.

VISITORS' GALLERY: PINHAS CRUSO

Grand Old Labour Zionist

Pinhas Cruso, the 69-year-old president of the Labour Zionist Organisation of America, is a soft-spoken man unusually reticent about his work. He is the Grand Old Man of American Labour Zionism and a national Vice-Chairman of the American Zionist Council. He speaks of this in a warm and kindly way and clearly recalls the days that seem fateful and almost legendary in retrospect — the period of the Second Aliya.

Cruso came to this country from Poltava when he was a boy of 16 and worked together with the other early pioneers in the Petah Tikva citrus groves. It was then that he first met David Green — later Ben-Gurion and Izhak Ben-Zvi. Ben-Zvi, he recalls was more of an extreme socialist than Ben-Gurion.

The former's strong personality dominated his comrades and in one case tipped the scales in a crucial decision taken after a heated discussion on a haystack in Petah Tikva one Shabbat in 1907. It concerned whether or not to accept an offer of financial aid from the Odessa Committee. Ben-Gurion, who was among the strongest opponents, won the day when he drew a parallel with the Biluim who became dependent on the help of Baron de Rothschild.

Later, the Petah Tikva group split up, Tanhum and others went to Umm Juni to found Degania, Ben-Gurion went to build roads at Sejera and Cruso stayed with the others and worked in the colonies. They would converge each Shabbat on Haim Baruch's hotel in Jaffa and debate ideology all day.

Faith and Arguments

Here one would meet A.D. Gordon, Yavniell, Yosef Aharonowitch, and the strange Michael Halperin who wanted to sweep the Turks out by force. Cruso sighed, "They were days of intense belief, of faith and words, but yet," he said looking out of his hotel window, "it's so difficult to believe that so much has been achieved in the few decades which have passed since those long arguments in Jaffa."

Cruso left for the U.S. in 1908, and in 1915 he again came into close contact with Mr. Ben-Gurion and Ben-Zvi. It was during their stay in the U.S. after the Turks expelled the Jews from Palestine that they began to exert a strong influence on the American Jewish labour movement. In those days, Jewish labour leaders were strongly anti-Zionist, some being Bundists and others regarding Zionism as utopian or reactionary.

The two Palestinians succeeded in convening the first Jewish Labour Congress in 1916. This historic gathering took place in Beethoven Hall on the East Side, and it was at this meeting that Ben-Gurion first left the impress of his personality on American Jewry. He aroused the interest of the previously hostile Jewish trades unions.

Today, a slightly paradoxical situation has emerged. The number of Jewish workers has diminished, whilst Labour Zionism as a cause is waxing. American Jewish workers and the middle classes appreciate Mapai's constructive policies, he says. He noted that extreme groups, such as Herut and Mapam, are seen as potentially disturbing factors, insofar as relations between Israel and America are concerned. "Americans want stability in the Middle East and a stable Government in Israel above all," he says.

Dwelling on internal Jewish affairs, Mr. Cruso speaks of "a new departure" with the foundation of the Federation for Labour Israel composed of Jewish trades unions, the Workmen's Circle, progressively-minded *Landsmannshaften* and the L.Z.O.A. Most of the persons affiliated with it had always given financial aid to the United Jewish Appeal and the Histadrut Appeal, but they have now reached the stage of wanting genuine political affiliation through the Ihud Olami of Mapai. They also want a voice in the policymaking of the W.Z.O. and a part in strengthening its labour bloc, Mr. Cruso says.

In general, the veteran Jewish leader notes that the American Jew has become the beneficiary of the changed attitude of the American gentile towards him since the establishment of the State. This, in turn, has had its repercussions in a greater eagerness to be associated with organized Jewish activity, such as the U.J.A. or Bonds. One example of this revival is the adaptation of Hanukkah to "the American way of life." It now features the heroism of the Sinai campaign.

Mr Cruso has three sons: the eldest, a graduate of the Mikve Yisrael Agricultural School who has a farm in New Jersey; the second, is an economist in the Pentagon, and the third a commercial artist in New York.

M.S.

Nazi Criminal Beat Rabbi, Son to Death

HANAU, Germany (INA). — Witnesses in the war crimes trial of Wilhelm Unkelbach, 46-year-old truck driver and former Czentochówa ghetto policeman, testified on Wednesday that the defendant beat to death both the Rabbi of Czentochowa and his infant son because the child's crying annoyed him.

Unkelbach, charged with the murder of 30 persons, shot one man because he stepped out of line in the column marching to a deportation centre, the son of the victim testified. Other witnesses said the defendant shot three men who had been trying to escape deportation to a death camp by hiding in the ghetto.

GALEI KINNERETH HOTEL
on the shores of the Sea of Galilee
Your Starting Point for Galilee Excursions
All water sports facilities
★
Open during June-July
TIBERIAS. Tel. 105.

Hormones for Poultry To Be Banned

Jerusalem Post Bureau

The injection of hormones into fowl is to be banned by the Ministry of Health. The Ministry will issue a regulation to this effect in two or three weeks, it is learned. The hormones injected into the heads of table birds to fatten them were found to be harmful to health, because many housewives make a meal of several heads and the upper part of the neck.

The Ministry's ban was agreed to by the Ministry of Agriculture's Egg and Poultry Marketing Board and by the Poultry Breeders Association. Apart from the health consideration, the farmers' representatives agreed to the ban because hormone-treated poultry had been found to be less resistant to illness. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture has begun to import a new strain of poultry which is ideal for food, resistant to disease and does not require hormone treatment.

Several large-scale poultry breeders have stopped hormone injections in the last few months, but a great number of smallholders still keep it up.

Where to go

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli:** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Recorded Music:** — Music to Inspire with background pictures at Y.M.C.A. at 8.30 p.m. Strauss; Rosenkavalier Suite; Rachmaninoff: Symphony No. 1 in D-minor, op. 13. Guest cards available at Membership Office until 6 p.m. Friday.

• **Tours:** — Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Strauss Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon. New University Campus.

• **Zoo:** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-3.30; tomorrow: 9-6.

• **Exhibitions:** — Yehuda Bacon, exhibition of Gouaches, Oils, Drawings, and Monotypes. 12 Israel Painters. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Today: 10-1; 3-6. Tomorrow: 10-2.

Rina Gallery — the Gallery with museum connections. Showing Israel's significant artists. Jewellery, pottery supplied to Georg Jensen, Inc. and Bonier's, N.Y., and acquired by Museum of Modern Art, N.Y. 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalca. (Entrance Yanai St.), Tel. 5910.

Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions. Survey of the Adullam region: Chalcolithic ossuaries from Asor. Also permanent exhibition. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:** — Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists' House, 9.30 p.m.

• **Bezalel Museum:** — Bezalel National Museum, 9 to 1; 3.30 to 6. Fridays 9 to 1. Saturdays 10 to 1. Permanent collection of Jewish ceremonial art: French Art of the XXth Century: Drawings and watercolours by Anna Ticho. Italian Drawings from the Museum's Collection; Facsimile of Drawings in the Chatsworth Collection; Archaeological pieces; Primitive Sculpture.

TEL AVIV

• **Tourist Service:** — Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 32339.

Wiso Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26325, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

• **Z.O.A. House:** — America and Tel Aviv Exhibition, 10 a.m.-9 p.m.

Tourist Service, 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Oneg Shabbat for Tourists, 9 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:** — Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:** — Oil paintings, sketches by Zvi Miltstein. Tel Aviv Museum. Today and tomorrow: 10-1.

Works by Marcel Janco, Helena Rubinstein Art Pavilion. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 6-10 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — Consumer Goods Exhibition: household appliances and kitchenware. Exhibition Centre — Beit Hakranot, Haifa. Today: 10-1.

• **Tourist Centre:** — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 23 Hehaluts, Tel. 67955.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

• **Yiddish Comedy:** — Dulgan and Szumacher: "Fetter, m'kenn Alch," Orot Hall.

EIN GEV

• **Chamber Music:** — Budapest String Quartet, Ein Gev Auditorium.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Music Programme:** — Saturday Music Hour at Y.M.C.A. at 10.30 a.m., with organ and records: Schumann: Etudes Symphoniques; op. 13; Dukas: L'apprenti sorcier. Public welcome.

• **New Exhibition:** — Shimshon Holzman — Watercolours. Artists' House. Opening 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Vocal Concert:** — 16th Century madrigals and motets, chansons by Orlando di Lasso, cantata by Avidom, songs by Ravel and Britten. Rinat Choir conducted by Gary Bertini, Beit Disengoff, 8.30.

• **Theatre:** — Habimah: "Look Back in Anger," 8.30.

Cameri: "A Doll's House," 8.30.

Ohel: "A Streetcar Named Desire," 8.30.

• **Israel National Opera:** — "La Traviata," 8.30.

• **Exhibition:** — Young Artists' Exhibition and art work by Youth Aliya graduates. Beit Hamlin (Artists House), 30 Rehov Weizmann, 10-1.

• **Z.O.A. House:** — Tourist Service, 7 p.m.—9 p.m.

• **Yiddish Comedy:** — Dulgan & Szumacher: "Fetter, m'kenn Alch," Z.O.A. Garden, 8.30.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — Paintings by Yeshayahu Dror. Artists House, 24 UNO Ave. Haifa. Opening at 11 a.m.

Museum of Modern Art. "Man and Humanity" in Israel Art. 10-1, 4-7.

RAMAT GAN

• **Exhibitions:** — Gallery — Mali Bejarano, Israel Paintings, Tel Binyamin, Ramat Gan, Telephone 7140.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. June 6: "Look Back in Anger".

Sun. June 7: Evening in honour of Yehoshua Bertonoff.

Mon. June 8: "Look Back in Anger".

"The Trees Die Standing," Rehovot.

Tues. June 9: "Look Back in Anger."

"The Trees Die Standing", Afula.

Wed. June 10: "The Trees Die Standing" (popular prices). "Look Back in Anger", Hadar Ramatayim.

Thurs. June 11: "The Trees Die Standing".

All performances take place in Tel Aviv and commence at 8.30 p.m. unless stated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. June 6: "La Traviata".

Mon. June 8: "The Barber of Seville".

Wed. June 10: "The Barber of Seville".

All performances commence at 8.30 p.m.

Sugar Ray Gets Title Back

NEW YORK (Reuter). — The New York State Athletic Commission has decided that Sugar Ray Robinson can keep his world middleweight boxing title. But it urged him to complete arrangements for a title bout with Carmen Basilio.

The National Boxing Association, however, has withdrawn its recognition of Robinson as middleweight champion. The N.B.A. President, Mr. Ward Wylie, recently said if contracts are signed for a title fight he would poll the N.B.A. Executive Committee about restoring the title to Robinson.

Robinson has not defended the title since regaining it from Basilio on March 25, 1958.

Salk Vaccine on Sale

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Salk anti-polio vaccine, produced by Rafa Laboratories, Jerusalem, is now on sale to the public in pharmacies throughout the country. A spokesman of Rafa declared on Thursday that the vaccine had passed all tests at the Ministry of Health's Jaffa laboratories.

A single shot, one millilitre in red liquid form contained in a vial, sells at IL4.300.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem: 6.08
Shabbat begins: Jerusalem: 6.08; Tel Aviv: 6.21; Haifa: 6.15 and ends tonight Jerusalem: 7.24; Tel Aviv: 7.32; Haifa: 7.28 tomorrow.

Portion: Bamidbar

Haftara: Shmuel I, 20, 18—42.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight, 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

I nahShahrit shr et st. eshr

Hugim Lehithadshut Hebayim Hadati'im: Beit Hehalutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Arvit, 6.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m. Cantor Leib Glantz.

Beit Israel (26 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (87 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.15 a.m. Minha, 6.35 p.m.

Beit Hamoro (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.35 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Abuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha 6.35 p.m. Arvit, 7.15 p.m.

Shiloh Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Gevant, 32 Ha'arl, Kiryat Shmuel, 63676.

TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Zeindur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63651. Jaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 32084. **JAFFA:** Galnika, 19 Rehov 4, 83429. **RAMAT GAN:** Magen, 30 Bialik, 73674. **GIVAT RAMBAM:** Rambam, 72356. **BU'LON:** Tikva, Kikar Struma. **REHOVOT:** Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1566. **NATANYA:** Natanya.

HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2089.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Vitan, Rehov Moat Shearim, 61243.

TEL AVIV: (Day) Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63536. Moskowitz, 25 King George, 63650. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 65322. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 24264. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65159. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Givat Shimshon. **JAFFA:** Noga, near Noga cinema, 81856. (Evening) Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Frankel, 28 King George, ace. Gan Meir, 23721. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Givat Shimshon. **JAFFA:** Noga, near Noga cinema, 81856. **RAMAT GAN:** Pinel, 41 Hibat Zion, 72821. Orion, 19 Arlosoroff, 71491. **HOLON:** Tikva Kikar Struma. **REHOVOT:** Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1566. **NATANYA:** Natanya.

HAIFA: Paiss, 31 Joseph, 4014.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Derech Beit Lechem, 61457. Dr. Oren, 62 Agrippas, 5475. Dr. Haim, 25 Emek Refaim, 2730. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 78 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 48 Keren Kayemet, 51378.

HOLON: Dr. Dokor, 12a Shikun Amami, Tel Gibborim.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Derech Beit Lechem, 61457. Dr. Eiges, 12 Straus, 3062. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Shor 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Same as today.

Enjoy a long SHAVUOT Weekend
(June 11 to June 14)
at the
TAMOR HOTEL HERZLIA-ON-SEA
As always:
The MAXIMUM for the MINIMUM
Limited number of rooms still available.
Tel. 932114.

HADASSIM CAMP
CAMP LEADER:
WALTER FRANKL
BOTH TERMS COMPLETELY BOOKED

THE ARGAMAN BEACH AT ACRE
ISRAEL'S LOVELIEST BEACH.
Many improvements have been introduced this year:
★ CHILDREN'S GAMES
★ SURFBOARDS
★ CAFE AND BUFFET
★ AWNINGS
★ EXPERT LIFEGUARDS
★ WELL ORGANIZED PARKING LOTS.
Transport: Buses and taxis every 10 minutes.
Visit Israel's finest, safest beach.

Mortgage Sought
IL30,000 or part on block of shops in Tel Aviv.
•
Only written offers please, to: PATSHEGEN ADVERTISING, 34 Rehov Sheinkin, Tel Aviv, or phone 32964.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JUNE 4, 1959

Pop Loan 1955/65	92
6% Comp. Loan 58/67	77
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser 3	98½
3½% Comp Loan c)	63½
3½% Tavel Dollar	96½
6% Reg. sterling "A" e)	99½
Def. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	101½
4½% Def Bonds f)	104
6½ Def. Bonds g)	101½
4½% Loc. C. Debs f)	101½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	101
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	312
6½% Bonds 58/63 f)	107½
ditto g)	111½
Keren Hayesod	
4½% Deb. 55/63 f)	103½
ditto g)	106½
6% Deb. 59/63 f)	101½
ditto g)	101
Igrosh 6½% Deb. 58/63	103½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/63	
Class "A" f)	103½
Class "B" g)	107½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh. b)	89
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	213
Bezeq Savings Cert. 11'66	96½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg. d)	134½
Atz ord. 'B' sh.	106
"Kordanek" ord. "B"	105½
8% con. debt. 59/63	98½
"Teva" ord. sh. a)	95
Pal. Cold. St. (IL10.-) reg.	144½
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65 reg	97
Nir 5% pref. sh.	89½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh. d)	100½
6½% Debs. 61/63 f)	101½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	100½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh. reg.	79
Melter o.d. sh. reg.	1130
Pal.Brewery8%con.debs. reg.	79½
AzrieBejarano ord. 'B' sh. reg.	74½
Neshar 6½ debs. "A" 55/64	126
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	69
Dead Sea Works	311
Delek ord. sh. "C"	138
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. "A" sh. reg.	66
Elburus Investment Corp. Ltd.	
Ord. Shares (reg.)	165½
G.U.S. — Rassco Ltd.	
6½ debs. 61/63 (bearer) f	101
Housing Loan, "A" 59/63	
4½% (bearer) f)	101½
Housing Loan, "C" 60/69	
6% reg. c)	100
Clico Ltd.	
6% Debs. 61/64 (bearer) c)	101½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with £; x) in % of IL1.800.

מע הכנסה
The Income Tax office at Nahariya has moved to new premises on June 1, 1959.
New address: The Assessing Officer, 84 Rehov Weizmann, Nahariya.
Tel. 929366 and 929367.
Y. Salman,
Deputy-Income Tax Commissioner

Wanted to Rent
Unfurnished 3-ROOM FLAT
in Katamon or German Colony.
Offers to: No. 300, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.
Direct offers only.

Wanted
from July 1 for 3-12 months
Highly Luxurious Furnished Apartment
2½-3½ rooms in best location of Tel Aviv.
Scheinmann Shoes
36 and 56 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv. Phone 65139.

Special Offer!
To let at EGGED'S new bus terminals in TIBERIAS and AFULA: exceptionally attractive large SHOPS at highly FAVOURABLE TERMS.
For further details, please apply to:
SIMON ERLANGER
HAIFA: 16 Rehov Nordau, Tel. 67961
NAHARIYA: 18a Rehov Golomb, Tel. 920343

WANTED
Villa or Flat
in 2-family house with large reception room, 3 rooms, double services, garden and garage.
★
Direct offers only. Write:
Italian Consulate, Haifa or phone 2934.

Modern Villa
FOR SALE
on Mt. Carmel
(for family reasons)
5 rooms, large garden, beautiful panorama.
Apply: P.O.B. 6068, Haifa.

Furnished Flat
for 1-2 years
2 bedrooms and living room, furnished; telephone.
H. Berger, 9 Rehov Zamenhof, Tel Aviv, Tel. 23225, between 8.30 a.m.-1 p.m.

Independent ACCOUNTANT
REQUIRED BY INSURANCE OFFICE in Tel Aviv.
Apply with curriculum vitae and details of previous experience to: No. 5, P.O.B. 4111, Tel Aviv.
Discretion assured.

Position Vacant
Chemist-Dyer
For Yarn Dyehouse In Australia
Applications are invited for the position of Chemist-Dyer.
We want a man 25 to 35 years of age with a sound academic training in chemistry and practical experience in some form of dyeing (but not necessarily yarn dyeing) and in a fairly wide range of fibres.
Prospects are excellent and remuneration will be on a liberal scale which will be the subject of discussion with suitable applicants.
Applications will be treated confidentially.
Suitable applicants will be interviewed in Israel during the first week of July.
Written applications, in English, by air-mail, with all relevant details, to:
BURNS DYE WORKS PTY. LTD.
11 Foss Street, Forest Lodge, SYDNEY, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA.

The Hairdressing Salon
at the
SHARON HOTEL
Herzliya-on-Sea
IS OFFERED FOR IMMEDIATE LEASE.
Apply at the Hotel.

TO LET
(for 2 years)
3½-Room
Semi-Detached Villa
(furnished) in Neve David — Shikun Hakzinim, Tel Aviv North, with all modern conveniences incl. telephone.
Please call owner at 25802, Tel Aviv, between 1 p.m.—5 p.m. daily.

TO LET
without key money:
for higher rental
3-4-5 room flats.
Villa: 4½ rooms, hall,
FOR SALE:
IL29,000
"SIGNON," L. Samoshi, 61 Rehov Herzl, Haifa, Tel. 4739.

FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS LTD.
Required
1. 2 Chemical Engineers, Technion graduates, with thorough knowledge of Hebrew and English.
2. Mechanical Engineer, higher technical education, knowledge of Hebrew, English and German essential (French desirable), wide knowledge in the field of machinery parts, terminology, and experience in plants operation and maintenance.
Applications should be sent to the Personnel Department, P.O.B. 1428, Haifa.

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy with light local showers in the north and centre.

Outlook for Saturday: Temperature still below normal.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	49	13	22	21
Tiberias	39	20	30	29
Haifa Port	37	20	24	24
Natanya	42	20	25	25
Tel Aviv Kirya	43	19	26	25
Tel Aviv Port	39	21	24	24
Lydda Airport	53	16	25	25
Jerusalem	60	13	20	19
Beersheba	53	16	26	26
Sdom	25	21	34	35
Eilat	32	20	34	35

*A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Harold Hansen, Vice Chairman of the Zionist Federation of South Africa, and Mr. David Dunsky, Chairman of the Israel Committee of the Federation, from South Africa, (by El Al).

Prof. V. Weisskopf, Professor of Theoretical Physics at the Massachussetts Institute of Technology, for a three-week visit as guest of the Weizmann Institute.

Mr. Michael Argov, painter, from Paris, after three years.

Dr. Themistocles Dervis, Mayor of Nicosia, and Mrs. Dervis, as guests of the Tel Aviv Municipality and El Al, (by El Al).

The former Italian Chief of Staff, General Giorgio Liuci, and Mrs. Liuci, on a private visit, (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Kamaku Asante, First Secretary at the Ghanaian Embassy, for a short visit to London, (by B.E.A.).

Mr. Eytan Shafir, European Director of the Israel Bond Drive, for Paris, (by El Al).

Prof. Martin Buber, to Zurich for medical treatment, (by El Al).

Mr. I. Efrati, Mr. I. Horin and Mr. I. Rokach, members of the Citrus Marketing Board, to Rome to attend meetings of the Association of Mediterranean Orange Growers and the F.A.O.

Prof. A. Tchetchik, of the Technion, to attend the International Commission on Illumination in Brussels and the International Electrotechnical Commission in Madrid.

ATTENTION VISITORS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS

Save money and buy famous Swiss watches: Eterna, Marvin, Universal, Omega, Girard-Perregaux, Le Coultre, Vacheron-Constantin, Juvenia and other makes at Lydda Airport. After terminating your passport and customs formalities and before boarding your plane, visit the DUTY FREE SHOP in the Exit Hall. Only foreign currency accepted. (Advt.)

THE LIBRARY of the late Dr. Harry Varkony has been bequeathed by his widow to the Poriya Hospital where it will form the nucleus of a larger library to be named in his memory.

• • •

AN 18-ROOM Kupat Holim clinic was opened in the Kiryat Yam suburb of Haifa yesterday.

• • •

186 IMMIGRANTS, most of them from Poland, arrived in Haifa in the s.s. Jerusalem on Thursday. Most of the newcomers went up to Jerusalem where they are moving into asbestos houses.

• • •

EIGHTY-FIVE women and girls on Thursday ended a 4½-month sewing course sponsored in Ashkelon by WIZO.

Harakavy To Study At Columbia U.

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Aluf Yehoshafat Harakavy, former head of Military Intelligence, left for the U.S. on Thursday for a year's post-graduate work in Oriental Studies and Middle East Affairs. He plans to study at Columbia University.

Aluf Harakavy and Aluf Zorea were transferred from their former positions following the investigation of the April 1 call-up confusion.

Menuhin Asks Pelleg For Joint Recordings

The Israel pianist, Mr. Frank Pelleg, who has just returned from appearances in Norway, Italy, Switzerland and Austria, has received a letter from Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, inviting him to be his accompanist for a series of recordings of Bach selections next spring.

Mr. Pelleg has also signed a contract with Columbia for solo recordings. Mr. Pelleg has received invitations from all the countries he recently visited to make additional appearances there early next year.

Indian Coming To Buy Potash

Jerusalem Post Staff

HAIFA. — A representative of an Indian commercial firm is expected to arrive in Israel at the end of this month to negotiate the purchase of a large quantity of potash and phosphates, the Minister of Development, Mr. Mordecai Bentov, told the Maritime and Economic Club on Thursday. In addition, Japanese firms are considering the possibility of a large barter deal with Israel, exchanging Japanese machinery for Israel fertilizers.

(*The Jerusalem Post* learns that the Indian will be coming here on behalf of one of his country's largest fertilizer processing companies. In a letter to the Ministry of Development, the company indicates that it is interested in reaching agreement on a long-term contract, rather than in a one-time purchase. The prices paid would be those prevailing on the world market.

(The letter also stresses the possibility of the firm cooperating with Israel interests in the field of fertilizer processing in India.)

The Minister said that within three years, our exports of fertilizers and minerals could reach the $30-40m. mark if sufficient funds were invested. But it would be impossible to boost these exports unless the harbour facilities at Eilat were first expanded. The Ministry of Development is now working on a plan for Eilat to reach an annual handling capacity of one million tons, he reported.

The Minister stated that during the past four years the over-all balance sheets of the various development companies had changed from a IL-2m. deficit to a IL9m. surplus. Their exports would total $7m. this year, he said.

Non-Party Students Sweep H.U. Poll

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Non-party candidates swept the poll in the Hebrew University students' elections on Wednesday and vindicated the Students Association's decision to switch from party list elections.

In the faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences, an overwhelming majority was scored by candidates recommended in a list sponsored by a group of independent students. The rest of the returned candidates were mostly divided between students known to be members of Mapai or the General Zionist Party.

The Medical Faculty continued, as in the past, to elect non-party candidates, as did the Faculty of Agriculture in Rehovot. Law students, usually the most politically active, voted about equally for left and right wing candidates, while in the Natural Sciences there was no marked trend. An Arab and a Druse candidate were elected. (There are 73 students from the minority communities out of the University's nearly 5,000 students.)

About 50 per cent of the 4,000-odd eligible students voted. The election was for delegates to the Association's annual conference on Tuesday.

The ballot was declared valid by the elections committee before counting started on Wednesday night.

Child Darts Out Before Bus, Is Hurt

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHKELON. — A child of three was severely injured yesterday when it darted into the road in the path of a moving bus.

The child, Rahamim ben Yosef Nuri, was taken to Tel Hashomer Hospital with arm and head injuries. The driver of the bus, Ben Zion Raz, 24, was detained and later released on bail.

DIES OF SNAKE BITE

AFULA. — Moshe Chissik, 46, of Beit Alpha, died from snake bite on Thursday after being bitten near his home at the kibbutz last Saturday. This is the third case of death from snake bite in this area this year. Chissik leaves a wife and three children.

Eilat Dismisses Treasurer Arrested for Embezzling

EILAT. — The Municipality on Thursday dismissed its treasurer, Zvi Ben-Ephraim, now being held for embezzlement, it was announced here.

The Secretary of the Municipality, Mr. Y. Stein, told a Council meeting, which had taken the decision, that Ben-Ephraim had admitted the embezzlement.

As police continued investigation of the case, in which the Treasurer was arrested for possessing and selling Municipality promissory notes he had issued, a team from the State Controller's Office arrived to examine the books and accounts of the Municipal Finance Department.

Advising Municipality

In addition, Mr. S. Rutenberg, Adviser on Finance and Budget in the Ministry of Interior, came to advise the Municipality on financial matters. The Municipality on Wednesday had publicly declared its intention of honouring all its financial commitments.

The Municipality statement said that Ben-Ephraim was dismissed after police had informed it of evidence uncovered involving him in the embezzlement. It added that even if Ben-Ephraim is later acquitted, the dismissal will stand.

Ben-Ephraim was dismissed without severance pay.

A group of leading personalities in Eilat, including heads of many business enterprises and institutions, have been organized to provide the Municipality with technical, administrative and financial aid during the current crisis. The group held its first meeting with Municipal officials yesterday.

It was learned from Tel Aviv District Police Headquarters that dozens of additional persons from all over the country have been questioned during the past 24 hours in connection with the affair.

The Tel Aviv District Court on Thursday issued a temporary attachment on funds of the Eilat Municipality for an amount not exceeding IL2,500 at the request of a Tel Aviv tradesman, Mr. Max Kreike. The latter holds a cheque for IL2,500 drawn on the Workers Bank in Eilat and bearing the stamp of the Eilat Municipality. It was endorsed by a broker in Haifa, Mr. S. Fixler, the second respondent, who was already questioned by police in Tel Aviv a day earlier.

Former T.A. Clerk Gets Six Months for Forgery

TEL AVIV.— A former clerk of the Municipal Accounts Department who forged IL-2,600 in cheques, was on Thursday sent to jail for six months and given an additional suspended sentence of 18 months.

The accused, Mordecai Helman, 32, of Tel Aviv admitted the charges. He has since been discharged from the Municipality and has found work with a private firm which knew of the charges. Edelman's wife, Zippora was also given a six month suspended sentence for cashing the cheques.

The District Court accepted many of the defence counsel's pleas for clemency, but found that it could not let the accused off without a minimal prison sentence in view of the seriousness of the offence. (*Itim.*)

Large Robber Gang Rounded Up in T.A.

TEL AVIV. — A gang of 10 men which specialized in housebreaking and robbery was rounded up in Tel Aviv on Wednesday night.

The gang is believed to be responsible for hundreds of robberies. Several thousands Pounds' worth of loot was found on Wednesday night hidden away in the gang's hiding places. (*Itim*)

Police Open Fire On Uganda 'Mourners'

KAMPALA, Uganda (Reuter) —Police opened fire on a crowd of Africans who stoned a police party in Katwe, near here, on Thursday during a nationalist "day of mourning."

Nationalist leaders called the day of mourning after the Uganda Government's declaration of Buganda Province as a disturbed area and the banning of the Uganda national movement because of a boycott of non-African traders.

Shah in Teheran From European Tour

TEHERAN (Reuter). — The Shah of Persia returned here by air on Thursday from a month's European tour which included a state visit to Britain.

Arab Bid at ILO to Halt Immigration to Israel

GENEVA. — The U.A.R. has tabled a resolution at the 80-nation International Labour Assembly here which is understood to be aimed at halting the flow of Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe to Israel.

The resolution, which does not mention Israel by name, says that mass movements of workers "may be abused and deliberately directed towards achieving certain objectives." It continues: "Mass migratory movements planned to outnumber and dominate the natives or owners of a country, or to establish a groundless state by force and violence... involve a serious violation of human rights."

The resolution calls for a halt to "such undesirable movements of population" and instructs the Director-General of the I.L.O. to make a factual study of the matter with the aim of putting before the conference an international instrument which would act as a safeguard against such movements.

Israel Supreme Court Justice Z. Berinson was on Thursday afternoon elected to the I.L.O. conference's three-man credentials committee. Despite Arab objections, his election, by acclamation, was almost unanimous. (*Reuter, INA*)

Council for Judaism Leader in Amman

Israel would be liquidated if it did not accept the idea of at least a partial repatriation of Arab refugees, Mr. Elmer Berger, a member of the executive of the American Council for Judaism, said in Amman on Thursday, according to the Arab News Agency.

Berger was quoted as saying that the A.C.J., with 22,000 members, had collected contributions to aid Arab refugees and was doing its best to convince Americans not to surrender to "Zionist pressure."

The Council also objected to the immigration to Israel of Jews from Eastern Europe, Mr. Berger was quoted as saying.

Gadna Report On Visit to Africa

The members of the Gadna delegation who toured Nigeria, Liberia and Ghana last month, on Wednesday reported on their trip to the Prime Minister, the Director-General of the Ministry of Defence, and to high ranking Army officers, it was officially announced last night.

The members of the delegation said that African youth were excited about their visit and quickly learned Hebrew songs which the Gadna sang in the villages and cities they visited.

A Druse member of the delegation, Feisal Mansur, said that he had met many Druse in West Africa. He said that most of them got their news on the Middle East from Syrian and Lebanese broadcasts, and were impressed when he showed them photographs of Druse villagers being received by the President and the Prime Minister.

On Thursday, the members of the delegation were the guests of the Ghanaian Ambassador.

INA reports from Accra that a troupe of Israel performers which participated in an international dance festival held there received rounds of applause from the audience which included the Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, and his Egyptian-born wife.

The performers were Israelis resident in Ghana, some of them personnel of the Israel Embassy.

Reception for U.S. Naval Attaches

HAIFA. — A reception in honour of the outgoing U.S. Naval Attache, Capt. Donald C. Higgins, and the new attache, Capt. George W. Kittredge, was given by the American Consul, Mr. P. Mangano, on Thursday evening. Capt. Higgins is leaving today to take up his new assignment in the Navy Department in Washington.

Capt. Kittredge, who arrived last week, had served in Honolulu as training officer to Commander Submarines Pacific. During 1947-1950 he was assistant Naval Attache in India.

He had previously held three submarine commands, including that of a submarine division. He also served as navigator in Admiral Byrd's South Polar expedition in 1946-1947.

In the morning, the two attaches were received by the Navy Commander, Aluf Shmuel Tankus, and reviewed a Naval guard of honour.

Tense Films' Blamed For Cinema Smoking

TEL AVIV.—Success of the non-smoking campaign in cinemas has proved the effectiveness of the fines system, Deputy Mayor A. Boyar announced here on Thursday. There are still up to 400 cases monthly of smokers in cinemas, but Mr. Boyar added, these are due to "tense movies."

In connection with the activities of the Municipal Public Council for Hygiene, he said that fines are being imposed on persons littering public places. Kiosks owners were warned they would be liable to fines should their customers strew wrappings or other refuse.

PRESIDENT OF GUINEA TO VISIT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The White House announced yesterday that President Sekou Toure, of the new African republic of Guinea, will pay a state visit to Washington for three days beginning on October 26.

Goldmann Wants to See WZO Become Federation of Groups

Jerusalem Post Staff

An amendment to the constitution of the World Zionist Organization which would allow Jewish organizations to join the W.Z.O. if certain conditions are met, was discussed on Thursday by the Zionist General Council's committee on Organization and Constitution.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, W.Z.O. President, reporting on the Ussishkin Committee's findings, supported what he termed the main change in the structure of the Movement — whereby it would become a federation of organizations.

It is understood that this would make possible the affiliation of such groups as the United Synagogue of America. Under the present constitution, an organization as such is unable to join the W.Z.O. unless each of its members joins as an individual and buys the *shekel*. In the U.S. all organized Zionists belong to parties and practically speaking there is no way for a non-party person to join the Zionist movement, and in theory only can he join the W.Z.O. as an individual.

The *shekel* could remain as it is for election purposes, "but it is no longer sacred" as it once was, because outside organizations could be accepted into the Movement by virtue of a previous agreement, Dr. Goldmann said.

These agreements would be made by the Jewish Agency Executive which would be empowered to accept territorial or international Jewish bodies who agree to accept the principles of the Movement. The Zionist organizations would retain the status they have now and would continue to sell the *shekel*, Dr. Goldmann pointed out.

Smaller Representation

Non-Zionist groups who join the W.Z.O. would receive an agreed representation, "and, of course, a smaller one than that of the Zionists, and without the same rights as the original Zionist organizations that hold elections in keeping with all the articles of the constitution."

Mr. S. Ussishkin reported that his committee had aimed at changing the conception of a movement centre that had branches. Instead, he said, the Zionist Movement should be composed of territorial organizations, with each one being allowed to determine its own structure in accordance with local conditions.

The draft constitution would give the Court of Honour of the Zionist Congress the right to consider the affairs of the local organizations. It also reduces to only 360 the number of delegates to the Congress. The committee also proposed the abolition of the Smaller Zionist General Council, since it has no authority to adopt decisions.

The head of the Economic Department, Mr. Leon Dultzin, dwelt mainly on the problems of middle class immigration and of immigration from the West in general.

He said that the Economic Department had set up a IL2m. loan fund for middle-class immigrants which had granted loans to hundreds of families. The fund, however, suspended operations after the Ministry of Finance withdrew its support five months ago. He added that the fund was being set up anew in partnership with Bank Leumi, but would have only IL450,000 at its disposal.

Mr. Dultzin also announced that he had reached an agreement with the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, according to which arrangements for the *aliya* of middle class immigrants would remain within the Department's jurisdiction. He said that Mr. Sapir promised to recall his emissaries from abroad who had been active in this field too.

Speaking before the Committee on Activities in Israel, the head of the Youth Aliya Department, Mr. Moshe Kol said that in view of the budgetary cuts the Executive felt that Youth Aliya should not accept any additional Israel youth into its institutions.

He said that 12 per cent of the Department's wards were Israeli children, who generally came from poor families and were sent in groups to agricultural settlements.

Speaking before the Committee for Activities in the Diaspora, Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, head of the Youth and Hehalutz Department, reported on the department's work with youth movements abroad, the organization of educational seminars in Israel for youth leaders, and the various schemes for bringing Jewish youth to Israel for various periods.

Mr. Dobkin said that the Department now maintained contact with youth organizations that had almost 450,000 members, of which 40,000 belonged to pioneering movements. He also reported that the *aliya* of members of pioneer movements has been slowly increasing since 1955, with the average now over 1,000 a year. This figure was about half of the total immigration from the West, he said.

182123 WINS IL30,000

TEL AVIV. — In the fortnightly Mifal Hapayis drawing last night, Number 182123 won the grand prize of IL30,000, and number 119747, IL10,000. A sum of IL1,000 each was won by Numbers 044264, 273872, 212353, 181913 and 289670.

Prizes of IL500 were won by Numbers 182124 and 182122.

There were four IL250 prizes won by Numbers 182126, 182120, 182125 and 182121.

Numbers 119748, 119746 won IL100 each.

Numbers ending in 4, 5, and 7 won IL2.

Flats were won by holders of number 528121 in Jerusalem, by 791086 in Natanya, and 540212 in Rehovot.

During the dancing Mrs. Judith Abramovitz, a school teacher, who lives in Tel Aviv and won a three-room flat, appeared at the Ohel Shem where the dancing was taking place to make sure that the news she had heard on the radio about her number winning was actually true.

She was assured that it was.

New Unrwa Agency in Jordan Next Year

A new agency to supervise the care of Palestine Arab refugees will be set up from June 30, 1960, the Old City daily "El Jihad" reported on Thursday.

It said UNRWA headquarters had instructed all regional offices in Jordan to cease their activities at the end of this year. Preparations are also being made to pay UNRWA workers and officials their pension and savings funds.

Austria Establishes Restitution Fund

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel citizens will receive about $1m. in restitution payments from the Austrian Government, out of a general $4m. restitution fund, Treasury sources said in Jerusalem on Thursday.

The Austrian Government has informed the U.S., French and British Governments that it has set up the fund to compensate former Nazi victims. The fund still requires the approval of the Austrian Parliament.

It is believed that Israel will inform the Austrian Government that acceptance of these restitution payments will not prejudice its other restitution claims against Austria.

Olympic Row Over Ouster of Formosa

LAUSANNE (UPI). — The President of the International Olympic Committee, Mr. Avery Brundage, left here on Thursday for the Riviera to get away from a worldwide controversy raised by the expulsion of Nationalist China from the Olympics.

Before leaving, Mr. Brundage issued a statement in which he said that "much misinformation has been printed about the actions of the I.O.C." in regard of China.

Nationalist China was ousted from the I.O.C. on the ground that it did no longer control sports "in the entire country of China." The move paved the way to readmittance of Communist China which quit the I.O.C. half a year ago, because of continued recognition of the Nationalists.

Mr. Brundage said it was not correct to say that the Chinese National Olympic Committee, with headquarters in Taipeh, was "ousted" or "expelled". He added that the I.O.C. merely "withdrew recognition" from the Nationalists because they called themselves the "Chinese" Olympic Committee. The I.O.C. left the door open to readmittance of the Nationalists as representative of "Taiwan" (Formosa).

HABIMAH

Sat. June 6: "Look Back in Anger," Tel Aviv.

Sun. June 7: Evening in honour of Yehoshua Bertonoff on the occasion of his 80th Birthday, Tel Aviv.

Mon. June 8: "Look Back in Anger," Tel Aviv.

Mon. June 8: "The Trees Die Standing," Rehovot.

Tues. June 9: "Look Back in Anger," Tel Aviv. "The Trees Die Standing," Afula.

Wed. June 10: "The Trees Die Standing," Tel Aviv. "Look Back in Anger," Hadar Ramatayim.

Sat. June 13: "The Trees Die Standing," Tel Aviv.

Sun. June 14: "Tuvya the Milkman," Gedera.

Cables in Brief

DEFAMATION. — A warrant was issued in Rangoon on Thursday for the fifth time for the arrest of a Tass news agency correspondent, E/T. Kovlouenko. A district magistrate issued the new warrant because the Soviet newsman has been evading appearance to face charges of defamation brought by a newspaper editor.

IMMIGRANTS. — President Eisenhower has established a quota of 100 immigrants a year from the new African republic of Guinea; he also increased Italy's annual quota by 21 to 5,666, and Yugoslavia's quota by nine to 942.

CHINESE.— China's population may reach 800 million before the end of 1959, according to the Indian demographer, Prof. Chandrasekhar, population expert of the U.N., writing in the current issue of the "Far East Economic Review" in Hong Kong.

HITLER. — The West German Government has banned the sale of gramophone records of Hitler's speeches. The records, made by a British company, apparently for the American market, also include speeches by Goering and Goebbels, and Nazi marching songs.

HAIL. — Eighteen inches of hail battered the small community of Selden, Kansas for two hours on Wednesday night, caving in roofs and flooding basements. No casualties were reported.

MATRIMONY. — Film star Mickey Rooney, 38, announced on Wednesday that he has married Miss Barbara Thomason, a 22-year-old actress. His former wives were Ava Gardner, Betty Jane Rase, Martha Vickers and Elaine Hahnken.

England 358 for 6 Against India

LONDON (Reuter). — England scored 358 for six wickets in their first innings on the opening day of the first Test against India at Nottingham on Thursday.

THE JERUSALEM POST

READER SURVEY REPORT

appears in our Erev Shavuot issue Thursday, June 11

★

We hit a record — 30% of our readers answered the poll.

Hammarskjold

(Continued from Page One)

the Armistice Agreements and other legal aspects being studied in the appropriate forum — the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

"I wouldn't be surprised at all that the possibility exists if it became a clear-cut legal case. It is up to the parties to accept arbitration. There is little willingness so far being shown by the parties to take legal action. The difference between me and them is that they stress the political phase while I stress the legal phase."

Mr. Hammarskjold denied that he had written to Mr. Ben-Gurion to ask him — in the words of an Israel correspondent who phrased the question — "to lie low" on the current Suez dispute.

The U.N. chief said there was "little difference" between the U.A.R.'s 1957 declaration on the operation of the Canal and the Constantinople Convention of 1888 dealing with the Suez waterway.

To a questioner who said that the Security Council had specifically ruled out the U.A.R. claim to the right to invoke belligerency to block the passage of vessels, Mr. Hammarskjold said the Council's 1951 decision had "definite relevance."

As to the Security Council being a "higher court" on this issue, above the International Court of Justice, he said: "The Security Council is no court of law."

"I do not endorse any one stand by any party," the U.N. Secretary-General said, adding: "I have made my own stand clear to the parties, but for my own reasons I cannot put my stand on the table here."

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Yosef Tekoah, Israel's Permanent Representative at the U.N., held a 30-minute conference with U.N. Under-Secretary Ralph Bunche on the Suez issue. The meeting was held at Dr. Bunche's suggestion.

Artillerymen Told to Keep on Their Mettle

TEL AVIV. — Bronzed artillery men who celebrated "Artillery Day" at their base "Somewhere in Israel" on Thursday were told they must train to meet the problems of the "armour age." They were also told by the commander of the Artillery corps, Aluf Mishne Dan Hiram, and the Director-General of the Ministry of Defence, Mr. Shimon Peres, that they must be prepared to handle all weapons which might come the way of the Israel Defence Forces with the development of modern arms.

The speeches were part of a ceremony held in semi-darkness with flag-bearers assembled in an open square and three projector beams hitting the clouds.

Representatives of two Reserve units which distinguished themselves in training, and representatives of a Regular Army unit which maintains its weapons in best condition were given distinctions by the chief artillery officer.

Present at the ceremony were oldtimers from World War II who had joined the first anti-aircraft unit of the British Royal Artillery in Palestine, Mr. M. Nussbaum, now secretary of Ex-Soldiers Associations, also spoke.

The ceremony was followed by a "kumsitz" around bonfires during which roast lamb was served. During the day, the artillerymen held sports competitions, one of them a football game between veterans of the World War and artillery officer-cadets. The veterans, who included Aluf Mishne Sahar, the football coach, won 3-1.

Aluf Mishne Hiram told military reporters that his Corps had made great progress in training reserve soldiers and in adapting routine to new conditions since the Sinai Campaign. Artillery could now be used easily in large formations, so that a really severe blow could be struck where it was most needed, a feat of which the corps was proud. New equipment the Corps had received had been assimilated completely and the current developments in artillery were closely studied, Aluf Mishne Hiram said.

Judith Remez *Aharon Remez*

cordially invite their relatives and friends to the BAR-MITZVAH of their son

GIDEON

which will take place at Beit Harofe, 26 Rehov Hamesasim, Tel Aviv, on Shavuot, Friday, June 12, 1959.

Please regard this as a personal invitation.

MAX and MINNIE LEVINSON

take pleasure in announcing the marriage of their daughter

ESTELLE

to JOSEPH HEINRICH HALBERSTEIN, M.Sc.

(Son of the late Chaya and Joshua Halberstein).

The wedding will take place on Tuesday, June 9, 1959, 12 noon, at the Princess Road Synagogue, Liverpool 8, England. Cables: Hershl Levinson, 71 Burnham Rd., Liverpool 18, England.

We deeply regret to announce the death of

DR. KURT SCHEYER

on June 4, 1959. The funeral will leave today, June 5, at 12 noon from Beilinson Hospital, for the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

On behalf of the bereaved family

Kate Scheyer (née Jacobson)

WHILE IN PARIS DO NOT MISS

FREDDY

THE BEST PLACE FOR

PERFUMES-GLOVES

BAGS • TIES • LIQUORS

10, RUE AUBER - PARIS

(Near American Express) RIC. 78-08

IMPORTANT EXPORT DISCOUNT

DINERS CLUB MEMBER — American Express Credit Cards Honoured

PARK HOTEL

NAHARIYA, Tel. 920355

The atmosphere, the service and the food will make your vacation a memorable one.

Hot and cold shower in every room.

Exclusive Bar.

KALMAN

♦ Opel 1958 ♦ Chevrolet 1949 ♦ Vauxhall 1947 ♦ Standard 8

AUTOTRADE

8 Allenby Road, Haifa, Tel. 66368.

FOR SALE

Luxurious

3-room flat

in new corner house. Large salon, dinette. Bargain price. Apply on the spot, 56 Rehov Ben Yehoshua Bin-Noon, Tel Aviv (3-5).

Attention All American Tourists

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY NEW YORK ships regularly from Israel to all parts of America and Canada Through Collective B/L. Save freight expenses and valuable shipping time.

TRANSLLOYD LTD

Transport Service: 31 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv Tel. 63538; Haifa Tel. 67012

ENGLISH EDITOR and COPYWRITER

required by publishing firm

Journalistic experience desirable.

Write or phone W. Turnowsky & Son. Ltd., 35 Rehov Nahmani, Tel Aviv (Tel. 68883).

ISRAEL ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, REHOVOT

Requires Head Librarian

Senior position. Professional training or wide experience in LIBRARY WORK REQUIRED good knowledge of English essential, French and German desirable.

Transportation to and from Tel Aviv provided.

Apply, with full details and recommendations, to: "LIBRARIAN," P.O.B. 27, Rehovot.

Portable Typewriter

West German made, delightful touch; keyboard adapted to English, German and French, — in good as new condition.

FOR SALE

Write No. 234, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY

to make a dream come true:

8-Valve NORDMENDE RADIO

West German made, beautiful 1956 model.

Remarkably faithful tone, unique tone quality control —

FOR SALE

Please write: No.17, P.O.B.81, Jerusalem.

TO LET

for 1-2 years:

luxuriously furnished

2½-room flat

with refrigerator, gas, kitchen in new building at 13 Rehov Na'ardea, near the Histadrut Friends House, Tel Aviv. Apply Blaustein, 3rd floor, between 4-7 p.m.

A Few Days Only!

Starting Sunday, June 7, 9 a.m.

SALE

of all Fire-damaged Merchandise at

iwanir

ONLY, 31 Allenby Rd., (in the yard), Tel Aviv.

DZIGAN & SZUMACHER

SEVENTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK

"FETTER, M'KENN AICH"

For seven solid weeks Dzigan & Szumacher have been delighting the public up and down the land with their side-splitting programme, spreading laughter and happiness wherever they go. In their current programme they display more verve than ever, and audiences can't have enough of all the different vocal numbers in both Hebrew and Yiddish, the satire and sheer humour; there is the violent argument over the pros and cons of Haifa and Tel Aviv, Szumacher's brilliant monologue as an old clothes ("Alte Sachen") man, and that of Dzigan as a night watchman. Special mention should be made of Brazovsky's musical score and Aryeh Navon's decor, as well as of the Jazz orchestra playing in between items.

Dzigan & Szumacher never repeat themselves — no wonder the audience will not let them go, and demands encore after encore.

Ambassadors of the United States

THE WEAVERS

FIRST PERFORMANCES

HAIFA: June 13 at the Rothschild Community Centre, Mt. Carmel.

TEL AVIV: June 14, 15 in the Z.O.A. Garden.

NAAN: June 16, in the Amphitheatre.

EIN GEV: June 17.

Sale of tickets in Tel Aviv commences Sunday, June 7, at the offices of Kanaf, Rocco, L'an.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all matters appearing in reproduction permitted only by arrangement.

Founder
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
THEO R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management: 9 Rehov Hahavatzelet, Jerusalem. P. O. Box 81. Tel. 4233 (4 lines).

TEL AVIV Bureau: 52 Rehbat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1125. Tel. 64251/2

HAIFA Bureau: 24 Rehov Herzl, P.O.B. 4626. Tel. 4094 (3 lines).

Annual Subscription: IL32.

Friday, June 5, 1959
30 Iyar, 5719—29 Sivan 5719

THE half-apologetic hint offered yesterday by Mr. Dag Hammarskjold to the effect that the International Court at the Hague might be the forum best equipped to deal with the problem of the passage through the Suez Canal for cargoes from Israel must be read as an admission of his total failure in direct negotiations with Egypt on the subject of the Inge Toft. This should be the more disappointing as Mr. Eugene Black has just provided the loan Egypt needs for repairs and widening of the Canal.

U.N. FAILURE

For Israel the detention of the Danish vessel with its Israel cargo is, as Mr. Ben-Gurion emphasized, an extremely grave matter. For Mr. Hammarskjold it is also serious, for all the maritime nations are vitally concerned in shipping rights in the Canal. He cannot relegate the impounded Inge Toft to the status of the unfortunate but inevitable, as he has tended to do in the past with such Israel-Arab conflicts as Jordan's failure to give us access to the Wailing Wall.

There was no clear indication yesterday of what Mr. Hammarskjold actually had in mind. Israel is obviously not prepared to take the question of the Canal to the Hague. Not only the Constantinople Treaty, but the U.N. ruling of 1951 and Nasser's own declaration in 1957 confirm the right of all nations to use the Canal freely. Our cargoes were not interfered with in the past, though our ships were, and they are being stopped now only because they are directed to the Far East, and Nasser has recognized our growing links with the Eastern nations as a political factor. These are political considerations and not subjects with which the Hague can deal, though the Security Council might, if it wished. Egypt is equally unlikely to ask for the Court's arbitration, because of the likelihood of a ruling favourable to us.

It would remain for some other affected nation — such as Denmark perhaps — to take their case to the Court, but even then it is idle to assume that Egypt would accept the ruling. Possibly Mr. Hammarskjold may invite the Security Council itself to appeal to The Hague for an opinion in the matter, such expert opinions being useful in any subsequent discussion as evidence on the nature of the situation. In the face of a ship and her cargo impounded in Port Said it is difficult to view any such procedure as anything but a delaying tactic to stave of the danger of direct action and a posible crisis. The Hague Court's performance in connection with the damages claim in respect of the El Al plane shot down over Bulgaria was not encouraging. A cynical tone has made itself felt in the Court on occasion, and the acceptance on technical grounds of the Bulgarian plea that the Court had no jurisdiction indicates that the Court has lost its original ambitions as an international arbitrator.

Egypt has moved somewhat slowly and carefully over the Inge Toft, both to inhibit Israel action and to quieten world opinion. Their method is aggression step by step, in the hope that each step will be accepted as too small to warrant reaction, much as the Hungarian Communist, Rakosy, recommended swallowing Europe — slice by slice, like a salami.

When the facts are faced clearly, the sealing of the Canal to ships carrying Israel goods is a simple act of political brigandage exactly parallel to the sealing of the Straits of Tiran to Israel ships on their way to Eilat. Eilat was opened to shipping as a result of the Suez Campaign. It seems hardly comprehensible that the U.N. Secretary - General should have no advice for Egypt in this matter except to wait for some further catastrophe.

LLOYD CANARD BACKFIRES

'Times' Report of Sacking Strengthens Foreign Minister

By Mark Arnold-Forster

LONDON (ONS). — FOR the second time in 18 months Mr. Selwyn Lloyd's position as British Foreign Secretary has been vastly strengthened by reports that Premier Harold Macmillan had lost confidence in his ability. On the other hand, the same reports have undoubtedly weakened his status — and that of the Western Alliance — at the Geneva conference of Foreign Ministers.

SELWYN LLOYD

Mr. Macmillan reacted quickly and predictably to a featured report in the "Times" of London of June 1 which said that Mr. Lloyd would be eased out of office though his transposition to "another departmental office is clearly still several months ahead."

The morning the report was published Mr. Macmillan sent a personal telegram to Mr. Lloyd in Geneva expressing his full support and confidence. Later news stories, directly inspired by Government spokesmen, flatly denied that the Prime Minister had ever asked Mr. Lloyd to leave his post and said that if the "Times" story had been inspired by another Minister, possibly by a candidate for Mr. Lloyd's job, then that Minister would be dealt with "ruthlessly."

Proverbial Loyalty

All this was predictable. Mr. Macmillan's loyalty to his colleagues is proverbial. Whenever it has been tested (usually, it must be noted, in connection with Mr. Lloyd's continued tenure of the Foreign Office) he has always reacted with vigour, and always in support of the Minister attacked.

This week's episode has followed the usual pattern, though the incident which set it off and the consequences were both weightier than usual. The standing and reputation of the "Times" have often been questioned but no one has lately doubted the accuracy of that paper's political news or judgment.

When, on Monday, the paper's main news story said that the Prime Minister had told Mr. Lloyd that he must presently leave the Foreign Office, few of the "Times" faithful readers can have doubted its word. Nor was there any doubt about the importance the paper's editor, Sir William Haley, attached to his political correspondent's scoop. It was given greater prominence than a report from Geneva (saying that the conference was in for "a crucial week") and a report of the British evacuation of their last base in Iraq, and of plans for a seven-nation "little free trade area" for Europe.

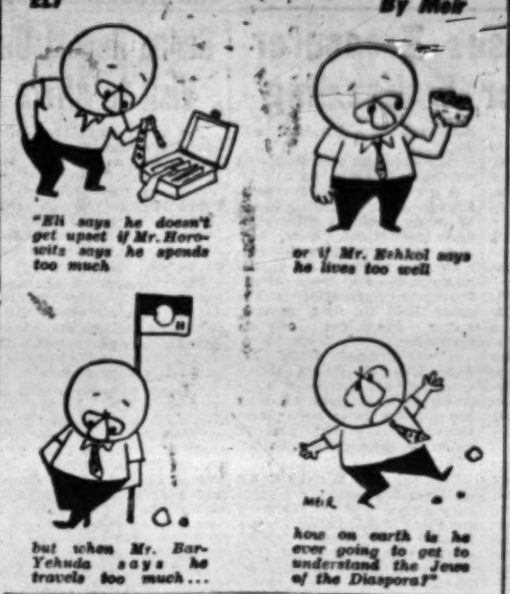
The publication of such a story in such a position halfway through the Geneva conference is naturally a grave matter for the British Government. Such, however, is the standing of Britain's weightiest daily that no official in Whitehall has yet suggested that it might have been a hoax or an invention. While denying that the Prime Minister wishes to be rid of Mr. Lloyd, official spokesmen in Downing street suggest that the "Times" correspondent may have been deliberately misinformed by "a high source" with an interest in Mr. Lloyd's departure.

The correspondent, Mr. David Wood, is the last man to break the reporter's pledge to conceal his sources, so that the Government's suggestion is unlikely to lead very far.

But wherever their train of thought may lead them, Government spokesmen here realize full well that none of Mr. Lloyd's possible successors is silly enough to suppose that Mr. Lloyd's departure could be hastened by the sort of story that appeared in the "Times." The last time Mr. Macmillan was asked (far more bluntly, and on a nation-wide television programme) whether Mr. Lloyd was going, he reacted even more firmly than he did this week. Loyalty to his school (Eton), to his regiment (the Grenadier Guards), to his party (the Conservatives), and to his colleagues (who include Mr. Lloyd) is probably Mr. Macmillan's strongest and most enduring characteristic He would probably rather resign himself than abandon a lieutenant, particularly in the middle of the sort of battle now being fought at Geneva.

If anyone, at the London "Times" or elsewhere, thought that the story would unseat Mr. Lloyd, they were gravely and foolishly mistaken. If anything it has given him more certainty for the future than he has ever enjoyed before.

ELI — By Mois



YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

Loan Law Political Bait

Ha'aretz (non-party) warns Mapai, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda, who have "railroaded" through the Compulsory Loan Law for immigration that does not exist, that the general public will remember that they have "taken the word *aliya* in vain." Shikunim will go up, it is true, importers of wood and iron will make profits, labour will be employed, cement factories will work at full blast, and the money collected will go into the pockets of a small group engaged in the building trade. Since there is no mass immigration, it is doubtful whether the ma'barot will be given the benefit of these new homes. The houses will be distributed with an eye to votes in the coming election. Thus, the political parties concerned will be extracting money under false pretences.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) relies on the results of a study made by a member of its staff and reported in a series of articles entitled "Israel Scientists' Challenge," to claim that all is not well in the field of scientific research because of administrative interference. The Government should look into the matter, the paper says.

Davar (Histadrut) is surprised that the Eilat city fathers were not more careful in picking their Treasurer, in view of his record. This should teach us a lesson about the need to examine the integrity of candidates for public position, especially where money is concerned. The paper also deplores the fact that the present scandal involves the good name and character of the pioneering town.

Haboker (General Zionist) writes that a passport is not a concession made by the person authorized to issue the passport, but rather a legal government service that must be provided at a reasonable fee. If the Minister of Interior wishes to fight against trips abroad, he will not achieve his aim by charging high passport fees.

The same paper discounts the benefits of "quiet diplomacy" in the case of Israel's right to navigate the Suez Canal. It adds that there has never been such a favourable combination of circumstances for exerting diplomatic pressure and that a determined effort to arouse public opinion will be of no small benefit.

Hatzofe (National Religious) thinks the time is ripe for us to deal with the problem ourselves and to stop pinning our hopes on the U.N. and friendly powers. One course would be to outpirate Nasser and give him a taste of his own medicine, but that might lead to an open physical clash. The other course is to use Eilat until Cairo sees the futility of closing the Canal to Israel cargoes.

Election Analysis (I) — By Gerda Luft

Newcomers Accept Party Mould

THE professed goal of the opposition parties in the Histadrut right and left of Mapai was to reduce it to a minority. The professed goal of Mapai was to increase its majority Both sides failed. Mapai lost 2.3 per cent of the 57.74 per cent it got in the 1955 Histadrut elections. Ahdut Ha'avoda rose by 2.42 per cent, Mapam by 1.38 per cent, Oved Hatzioni (Progressives), by 0.52 p. c., General Zionists lost 0.33 p.c., the Communists lost 1.19 p.c. and Oved Hadati, the religious faction close to Mapai, lost 0.39 p.c.

At the first glance, these changes, which in some cases come to only a fraction of a per cent, do not mean much. Basically everything remains as it was. Mapai retains its majority, cut though it is to less than 56 per cent. If the party wishes to use this majority, it has every right to do so. However, pressure from Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam on the left, and from the Oved Hazioni and the General Zionists on the right will be stronger than before. Yet the changes, even if small, indicate the mood of the voters.

Rapid Growth

The Histadrut grew in number much more rapidly during the last 10 years than it did in the two preceding decades, not only absolutely but also relatively. In 1920, when it was founded, the Histadrut had 4,333 members, or seven per cent of the Jewish population of 65,000. In 1955, membership was up to half a million and the Sick Fund looked after 950,000 persons. This year, the Histadrut voters' lists included 650,000 members.

Among the 140,000 members who voted for the first time were young people who had reached voting age and new immigrants. It is possible for the first time to gauge with reasonable accuracy how the new immigrants have fitted themselves into the party structure. The surprise about the result is that they have done so perfectly, without changing the existing pattern.

In 1949 Mapai polled 57.14 per cent in the Histadrut elections. In 1955 it strengthened its position but only by less than one per cent. At that time, too, its opponents aimed to destroy its majority. The new immigrants were drawn into the struggle, often only a short time after their arrival in the country. When the results showed that the absolute growth of the parties paralleled that of the Histadrut and that the relative balance had not changed appreciably, it was assumed that immigrants were unable to differentiate between the parties, that they did not know enough Hebrew and that a big change could be expected once they had settled down more securely.

Four years after the previous Histadrut elections these arguments have worn thin. Many of the immigrants have mastered enough Hebrew to follow political arguments. They have learnt much about Israel's political usages, about the interplay between political slogans and vested interests and have matured, if not in the ways of ideological hairsplitting, then at least in their knowledge of local conditions. If their weight in the political scale has changed the party balance by no more than a few per cent here is the proof that they have accepted the existing party framework.

Analysis of election results shows moreover that the observable changes have been caused mainly by the old-timers. Mapai in 1959 remains strong in the new villages and outlying settlements and, of course, in those moshavim and kibbutzim which belong to the party. But elements which are fairly well off economically and professionals are likely to give their votes to Oved Hazioni, while those who are disgruntled with Mapai, but do not wish to cross into the "bourgeois" camp, find their way to Ahdut Ha'avoda. Thus, the party building is crumbling at its right and left, is firm in the centre and has well-built sections where the new immigrants are concentrated.

Why do the immigrants fit themselves so neatly into the existing parties? The answer is probably that they are organized while still abroad, are looked after on board ship and on arrival, and are guided during their first years in Israel by officials who more often than not are party representatives. In other words, the familiar "party key" which operates in the election of emissaries, in the offices of the Jewish Agency and often in government posts has regulated the growth of the political parties so that relative to each other they are as they were five and ten years ago.

Furthermore, the economic influence of our political parties is infinitely greater than those in the U.S. or Europe. They do not only preach a political faith, but help the newcomer get a home, education and work. In other words, he comes to depend on the party to satisfy many of his everyday needs. If anyone set out to make our political landscape more varied and create (both in Histadrut and Knesset elections) a genuine floating vote the first thing he would probably do would be to change the character of the parties, reducing them to purely political instruments.

Another factor making for party stability are the agricultural settlements, firstly the kibbutzim which almost by definition are monolithic political bodies. It is significant that a few Mapai votes in one of the Ahdut Ha'avoda settlements, for example, are of more interest to some analysts than a solid party vote in a Mapam settlement.

Communists to Fail

Maki, the Israel Communist Party, has never had a strong hold over Histadrut members. The Communists have always been outside the Zionist fold and have never been able to influence the political line of the Histadrut. In the latest elections they suffered once again and declined from 2.8 to 1.19 p.c. It is probably not far wrong to assume that international developments and Communist support for Nasser deterred a considerable number of their supporters. The increase in the vote for Mapam makes it probable that they turned from the extreme left to the party with a radical socialist programme. This may be true both for oldtimers and for some of the new immigrants from Eastern countries.

The election battle and the results clearly show Mapai's strength and weakness. Its assets were formidable. It brought the country's most popular figures—from Ben-Gurion to Moshe Dayan—to the speaker's platform. It had plenty of money, one of their best labour organizers who commanded a large army of experienced and devoted assistants and could call upon the aid of the many officials who come into daily contact with the voter ran their election campaign. Even if they did not use pressure as the opposition charges the very fact that the man at the Labour exchange or the instructor in the village belonged to "the party" was important.

However, with all these assets at its disposal, Mapai was unable to hold out its 56 per cent majority. Compared with results in 1949 and 1955, the decline is there for all to see. It is not difficult to explain this decline. Mapai has been in power in the Histadrut for many years. Since it has benefited from the vastness of its kingdom, then the responsibility for weaknesses of the present regime falls on its shoulders. The widespread dissatisfaction is expressed on election day.

This is the first of a series of two articles. The second deals with the past and forthcoming Knesset elections.

Readers' Letters

BEN-GURION'S DOGMA
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mr. Ben-Gurion is certainly an authority on Jewishness. He has as good a right as anyone to express an opinion. But unless he claims papal infallibility, he should refrain from pronouncing dogma. This is what he does when he says: "No Jew can really be a Jew without knowing the Bible... in its original language" (today's issue of *The Jerusalem Post*).

I know many Jews who are really Jews but do not know the Bible. Many other Jews, like myself, know enough Bible to consider it an unsuitable subject for elementary schools. Although I am quite positive about this, I would not pronounce it as a dogma. Jewishness like Frenchness or Chineseness, is different things to different people. It may be knowledge of the Bible to the Prime Minister, but that does not entitle him to deprive other Jews of their nationality.

Yours, etc.
TH. ARNOLD

Benyamina, May 28.

TOWN PLANNING
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to the article of which I am the subject, in your issue of May 29, in the series "Those Who Stayed," I wish to correct an unfortunate misunderstanding. In answer to a question why the new Town Centres are not built up, I explained that the amenities provided were not always developed on the basis of community requirement but resulted from funds made available for specific public buildings. I mentioned, in passing, cases where elaborately built synagogues had been erected where not even a modest shopping centre had as yet been provided.

It is definitely not my opinion that shopping centres are more important than synagogues. Such an opinion cannot be held by a planner whose obligations are to cater objectively for a community of varying needs, both spiritual and material. My point was purely to stress the need for balanced development.

Let both the shopping centre and the synagogue consist of modest structures; their simplicity will not detract from their intrinsic value. But let them be surrounded by paved areas, by planting and trees; let there be seating for old people and areas where small children can play: a true place for congregation — a Community Centre.

Yours, ect.
DAVID BEST

Tel Aviv, May 30.

RADIOS IN BUSES
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mr. E. Epstein of Bat Galim (your issue of May 27) claims that if I would "read Readers Letters more attentively, I would discover... that most of us loathe the screaming-meemis in the buses." Who is "most of us"? Obviously not the mass of travellers. Bus radios certainly do not issue only groaning, screeching and howling noises. There is undoubtedly some pleasant music in between, compensating for occasional atmospheric disturbances.

A driver physically cannot "constantly" fumble with the knob of the radio; this he would have to do with the fingers of his right hand. Rather he uses his right hand "constantly" to open and close the doors of the bus, take fares, give change and hand over the ticket. So long as our Law Courts and the Police do not object to radios in buses, the safety of the road would appear to be assured.

Yours, etc.
FRED GOLDSTEIN

Tel Aviv, May 28.

HOSPITALITY
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a visitor to this country, I must say how impressed I am with the friendliness and kindness I have found here.

One particular example: recently, as I had some time to spare in Haifa I decided to take a bus to the Carmel. As I was not quite sure whether I was in the right bus, I asked the lady next to me. When she enquired where I wished to go, I told her that I had no definite plans, but that I wanted to go to the Carmel to see the lovely view. Thereupon she invited me to see the view from her flat in Ahuza. I accepted this kind invitation and accompanied her home, where she offered me sandwiches and refreshments, and we sat on the balcony chatting for an hour.

Mrs. Gaurner, my newly-found friend, then took me to the bus stop for my return trip and I only hope she had lunch ready for her husband when he came home.

Is this an example of traditional Jewish hospitality, or is it the custom to be so friendly to visitors?

Yours, etc.
A. L.
(Name and Address Supplied)

Ma'ayan Zvi, May 28.

DOCTORS IN EILAT
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Eilat has a population of 6,000 today and the new Kupat Holim built for its inhabitants is rendered useless by the fact that two doctors cannot work 24 hours a day. These doctors work scheduled hours and yet go out to tend the sick in their spare time and at all hours of the night. This is a menace to their health and nobody can object to a quick check-up.

For eight months my two children have been waiting to see an eye specialist. (Many of the children born in Eilat are suffering from chronic eye disease.) A few days ago I was told by Kupat Holim in Beersheba that there is only one specialist serving the area between Kiryat Gat and Eilat and it takes time to bring him to Eilat. Such an explanation is absurd and downright funny especially since Eilat is out of reach of the nearest hospital.

Sending infants all the way from Eilat to Tel Aviv to be cured means sending them with their mother, flying to Lydda, which costs IL70 only for travelling expenses; then comes more travelling in the city, hotel bills, not considering all the attendent inconveniences.

I've done all this for five long years and am still struggling to repay heavy loans. I have also left Eilat several times. Today, I cannot afford it any longer. On the other hand, why should we pay our Histadrut fees and at the same time spend large sums for medical treatment? Why undergo all this harassment when something can be done about it?

Yours, etc.,
MOSES ABRAHAM

Eilat, May 3.

Kupat Holim Replies

We do sympathize with Mr. Abraham's complaints. Unfortunately, there is an acute shortage of eye specialists throughout the country and consequently, many members of Kupat Holim from all parts of the country have had to be put to the inconvenience of having to travel some distances for consultations.

It is our intention to send an eye specialist to Eilat, at regular intervals, for consultations but a number of objective difficulties have until now prevented us from putting this into effect. But even the implementation of this plan will not remove the necessity for residents of Eilat to travel to more central areas in order to obtain the necessary treatment.

Mr. Abraham should understand that even in the most highly developed countries, people living in a remote town like Eilat have to experience some inconvenience and trouble when they are confronted with the need for more expert medical advice and treatment.

There are between 2,000 to 3,500 members of Kupat Holim in Eilat. We already have two full-time general practitioners working there. We have also advertised for a third doctor to take up a full-time position in Eilat. We are sure that the arrival of the new doctor will greatly improve the situation and we shall try our outmost to further improve the medical facilities available to our members in Eilat in every possible way.

Yours, etc.,
Public Relations Dept.
KUPAT HOLIM

Tel Aviv, May 28.

IN MEMORIAM: GERSHON PALTI (GEORGE PAPE)

Dedicated Public Servant

GERSHON Palti was George Pape to most of us. He had become almost a concept, a symbol. George Pape meant much to hundreds; Gershon Palti did not live long enough, alas, to be more than a new name for our long-tried, beloved friend.

George scarcely saw his middle forties; his later years had been a downhill struggle against sickness, not fully grasped or diagnosed at first, later found incapable of repair. It is not easy to know what went on inside him — he was too brave to say. His death just over a year ago was expected, but the shock of it was not eased for those who had been with him heart and soul: such shocks never are.

If ever there was a young man of brilliant promise in the Zionist movement, it was George Pape. If ever there was one who threw himself into his work with all his being, it as he. The integrity of the man, his discipline, dedication, faith: perhaps they were not, strictly, unique — but they were rare and precious, and enviable. He had been, in his youth, a youth leader; a leader of high intellectual quality, who won the admiration and obedience even of those older than himself — at an age when one year more or less is really important.

His physical frame was never adequate for the demands he made upon it — and allowed others to make. Even when he played the piano, which he did brilliantly (as he did so many other things), one felt that he was over-stretching. But George was never a man to make allowances for himself. In the Jewish Agency of the old days, as in the Foreign Ministry of the new, he would work and work, perhaps all the harder when he began to feel his strength was not only insufficient but waning. He made a vital contribution to the political work of the Agency of his day. If its information services won a name for accuracy, reliability and completeness, they owed it largely to the standards on which George Pape insisted, which he personally set and maintained. He would dig out his facts and figures with a vigour which suggested he was looking for the ultimate truths in life; and I think, indeed, this was very likely what he was doing, without fear of relaxation, or the least concern of what he was doing to himself.

Everyone was devoted to George: his family of course, his wife and children, his colleagues all. He always had plenty to say (in a rush), a ready smile, tolerance for the odd ideas of others; and if he was something of a worrier and highly strung, this may have made life harder for himself, but not for us. His friends were devoted to him to the end and they remain devoted to his memory to this day.

W. E.

Russians Perfect Missile Device

By OMER ANDERSON

BONN (NANA). — THE Soviets have perfected an ingenious "on tow" method of submarine missile launching from German experiments in World War Two, according to Western intelligence sources.

Specially adapted, long-range "Snorkel" submarines tow a launching canister fitted with ballast tanks for submerged travel. Attached behind the launcher are three so-called "Comet" rockets in waterproof containers.

The rockets have a range of about 1,000 km. When firing point is reached, the submarine surfaces. The lid of the launching canister is opened, and one of the 13-metre missiles is loaded.

The launcher is up-ended by opening sea cocks in the launcher base, and partly filling the ballast chamber in the base with water. With the launcher up-ended the missile is pointed skyward; gyroscopes in the launcher help to keep it stable.

A blast of compressed air throws the missile clear of the launcher, and its charge of solid fuel takes the missile onto a flight path governed by pre-set navigational instruments in the missile. The launcher is then pumped dry, automatically, and closed, and the submarine dives and proceeds to the next firing area.

The Germans experimented along these lines with their V-2 rocket, but shortages of submarines and rockets hamstrung the undertaking. However, after the war some of the scientists involved, along with missile sub plans, fell into the hands of the Russians.

The Soviet missile subs are relatively clumsy, and the missile-towing sub is slowed down dangerously. The Soviet sub must also surface to fire.

The KEY to all PROFESSIONS
★ Engineering
★ Languages
(Hebrew, English, French, German) and 1300 other courses by our home study system, designed to further your career.
★ Commerce
★ Professional Examinations
★ Gen. Education

BRITISH INSTITUTES OF ENGINEERING & COMMERCE (B.I.E.T. & B.I.C.A.)

JERUSALEM:
2 Rehov Ben Yehuda
TEL AVIV:
2 Rehov Pinsker
HAIFA: 5 Banka Street

Send Coupon TODAY for free Prospectus.

Name: .....
Address: .....
Interested in: .....

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY
invites the public to the dedication of the
Student Recreation Centre
erected on the University campus by the
MIZRAHI WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION
of America
The ceremony will take place on Sunday, June 7, 1959, at 4.30 p.m. at the University
Buses: Nos. 68, 69 from Bus Terminus and No. 70 from Rehov Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv.

Returned from abroad with the latest method for FACIALS and the REMOVAL OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
Special Course in Cosmetics
Hermina Heilbrun
12 Beit Hashoeva Lane (Behind 96 Allenby Rd.)
Tel. 60397 Tel Aviv
PLEASE NOTE: 3rd FLOOR

The Rubin Academy for Music, Jerusalem
Under supervision of the Ministry of Education and Culture
A COMPETITION FOR THE AWARD OF
SCHOLARSHIPS
for the study of Composition, Conducting, Singing, Percussion, Wind Instruments, Pianoforte and Organ, will be held in Jerusalem on July 14.
Registration not later than June 30 at the office of the Academy, 7 Rehov Pereiz Smolenskin, Tel. 2602, between the hours of 9 a.m.—1 p.m. and 3—6 p.m.

EXHIBITION
of the latest MEDICAL BOOKS in German and French, starting June 7, 1959, at our sales room at 19 Rehov Balfour, Tel Aviv.
HEILIGER & CO. LTD.

THE CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION
Haifa Branch
announces
that a visit to "Lapid" (ceramics) and "Hamat" (cutlery) factories will take place on Tuesday, June 9, 1959, at 9.45 a.m.
Meeting at Atara Cafe, Central Bus Station, Tel Aviv.
Participation fee IL1.
Travelling expenses to and from Tel Aviv will be refunded.

ERASMUS LINE
(NAVITRADE LTD., LONDON)
m.v. Goote — June 20-25 from Antwerp, U.K. to Haifa.
m.v. Bernisse — July 5-10 from Haifa to Cyprus, Piraeus, U.K., Antwerp.
For particulars, please apply to:
The Traders & Shippers Ltd.
סחר וספנות, בע"מ
48 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Haifa, Tel. 4457/8

THE GOVERNMENT TOURIST CORPORATION
announces
that the table of events for January, February and March, 1960
is being prepared.
Institutions and organizations wishing to have sundry events included in the above table are requested to send all relevant matter to the Government Tourist Corporation, 100 King George Avenue, Jerusalem, not later than July 1, 1959.

KEREN HAYESOD-HAMAGBIT HAMEUHEDET LE-ISRAEL
Notice to Holders of Debentures (linked to cost-of-living index) 1959—1968, Third Issue
As the Central Bureau of Statistics has published the Consumer's Price Index for May 1959 without including in it either vegetables or fruit, Keren Hayesod has consulted with the representatives of the Treasury and of the Jewish Agency for Palestine (the guarantors of the above issue of Debentures) and with the Bank Leumi Le-Israel Trust Company Ltd. and The Workers' Bank Trust Company Ltd. being the Trustees for the holders of these Debentures with a view to fixing the amount of the instalment of interest payable thereon on June 5, 1959.
In order not to delay payment of the aforementioned interest instalment it was agreed that Keren Hayesod will now pay interest on the basis of 275 points and that such payment will not affect the right of debenture holders to receive any balance which may remain owing to them after it is finally assessed whether and in what measure a change has occurred in the method of reckoning the index under the linking conditions of the Debentures and the effect thereof on the instalment payable.
Payment of differences, if and insofar as they may be due, will be effected as follows:
1. On Debentures to Bearer
To the person presenting the first interest coupon and the one nearest thereto falling due after the date of final assessment of differences.
2. On Registered Debentures;
To such persons as will be the holders appearing on the Company's Registers on the date they are closed for the payment of the first interest payment and the one nearest thereto falling due after the date of final assessment of differences.

North Of Suez

WHILE Egypt continued to hold the Danish freighter Inge Toft and its Israel cargo at Port Said, the Cabinet again discussed interference with shipping in the Suez Canal.

The situation that faces Israel is that Egypt has the effective means to stop Israel, or any other shipping, in the Suez. Instead of announcing the confiscation of Israel cargo immediately and unequivocally — as on two previous occasions this Spring — Cairo adopted dilatory tactics. The Egyptians simply ignored many of U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's communications and in conversations at the U.N. their representatives claimed that no final disposition of the Israel cargo had taken place.

This gave the U.N. Secretariat an opportunity to avoid any public denunciation of Egypt's actions, and to claim that the U.N. was still making efforts to solve the problem. The Secretariat urged Israel to continue the line of "quiet diplomacy." Mr. Hammarskjold reportedly stated that while many months may pass before his own efforts show some success, any sharp action against Egypt, at the U.N. or elsewhere, might only stiffen Cairo's resistance to a reasonable solution.

The Great Powers and some of the Maritime Powers who are sympathetic to Israel's claim and recognize her right to freedom of navigation through the Canal were nevertheless none too eager to enter into a new dispute with Egypt. They saw the Suez issue in terms of the overall Israel-Arab dispute, other aspects of which are also far from solution.

Under these circumstances, Israel's problem was how to impress the urgency of the issue upon all concerned. Various suggestions were mooted: calling for a Security Council debate; demanding an emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly; seizing Egyptian vessels in the Mediterranean in retaliation. However, the effectiveness of these proposals depended on wide support from the very Powers that Israel wanted to alert.

New Look For Zionism

MORE debates on Judaism, Zionism, Israel, the Diaspora, *aliya*, and Jewish survival were held during the past few weeks than for many a day. Hardly had the triennial convention of the B'nai B'rith been concluded, than the opening of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University was announced, and the Zionist General Council began its meetings in Jerusalem.

The centre of debate in the Zionist General Council was the plan to broaden the World Zionist Organization by co-opting mass organizations which accept the principles of the Zionist movement. They would not be required to stand for election to the Zionist Congress, but would instead be allotted a fixed number of seats, thus avoiding the introduction of any party politics into their organizations.

The idea brought mixed reactions from the Council members. Those opposing it — and they were quite numerous — felt that this was not the way to deal with the crisis in the Zionist Movement; instead of strengthening it, the plan would dilute its ideological content. Those who favoured the idea felt that the time had come to reorganize the Movement and open it to those who are sympathetic to Israel but who do not identify themselves with any party.

This ideological debate somewhat overshadowed the more prosaic discussion on financial matters, which followed the report by the Jewish Agency Treasurer, Dr. Dov Joseph. The financial discussion dealt with interrelated issues: how to balance the Agency's new annual budget and how to solve the long-term interest problem caused by the necessity of financing the absorption of mass immigration, which has forced the Agency to spend more than its income.

According to Dr. Joseph's report, the total income of the Jewish Agency during the past ten and a half years (from October 1, 1948 to March 31, 1959) was $1,117m. while total expenditure on activities was $1,028m. However, "expenditures on activities" do not include administrative expenses and repayment of debts. In fact, it is rather surprising that the Agency managed to pay its staff and interest on its debts from less than $9m. a year.

An analysis of Dr. Joseph's figures shows that during the above period only $650m. (i.e. about 60 per cent. of the total income) came from fund-raising while $120m. came from German Reparations and payments for Heirless Jewish property. A further $234m. was financed by long-term loans, including loans from the Government.

Almost half of all expenditure — $502m. — went for agricultural settlement, $341m. was spent on immigration, absorption and Youth Aliya, $86m. for immigrant housing, but only $41m. for all educational, cultural and Hehaluts activities abroad. This means that only about four per cent of the budget was spent on what can be called the perpetuation and expansion of Zionist and Jewish ideas and ideologies.

The Prime Minister addressing the Zionist General Council.

Photo by Braun

SEIZURE OF ISRAEL CARGOES in the Suez Canal by Egypt was the central foreign policy issue . . . . **BURMA'S FIRST AMBASSADOR** to Israel presented his credentials to the President and leading **JAPANESE DIPLOMAT** Koto Matsudaira conferred with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

THE ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL opened its session in Jerusalem.

STATE OF THE ECONOMY was outlined in the annual report of the Governor of the Bank of Israel.

A IL.100m. ROAD SAFETY PLAN was presented to the Cabinet by the Minister of Transport.

ARMOURED CORPS MANOEUVRES on a large scale were carried out by reservists in the Negev.

THE BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET received an unprecedentedly enthusiastic welcome at the Habimah Hall in Tel Aviv, next door to the Mann Auditorium where **ISAAC STERN** was currently playing with the Israel Philharmonic under the baton of **CHARLES MUNCH**. . . . **THIRTY "FRIENDS OF THE MIDDLE EAST"** arrived for a three-day visit.

Eating The Profits

THE Governor of the Bank of Israel, whose institution has become one of the main centres of economic research here, has published his annual report on the state of the economy in 1958. The report shows that the national product grew 8.1 per cent, fastest in agriculture (12 per cent) and industry (10 per cent). However, most of the production increment was absorbed in increased personal consumption (7.4 per cent *per capita*) and not in savings.

Imports between 1956 and 1957 had decreased by 0.2 per cent and exports increased by 19 per cent, but between 1957 and 1958 there was a less favourable development: imports increased 9.2 per cent and exports only 10 per cent. While in the previous year the deficit in the goods and services account decreased by 9.9 per cent, in 1958 it grew by 8.7 per cent. Moreover, the report noted that the growth in industrial production was mainly in branches that largely served local consumption, while in sectors working to a considerable extent for export (like the diamond, cement and woollen yarn industries) there was an actual decrease in production.

Attack On Road Toll

NEARLY 2,000 people were killed and 12,000 seriously injured in road accidents over the past 11 years. Some 47,000 more escaped with minor injuries. The total number of accidents has been estimated at over 130,000. As the accident rate mounted, the Prime Minister a year ago appointed a Public Committee of Inquiry.

The Committee's findings, submitted to the Cabinet last month, stated that the human factor and not technical or other objective reasons stood out as the main cause of accidents. It quoted a judge's testimony to the "shocking extent of carelessness, recklessness and basic disregard for traffic laws." Most of the Committee's recommendations were designed to offset the negative effect of the "human factor." Recommended: complete medical examination of all drivers; special research into the problem of the "habitual offender"; heavier fines; sweeping road improvement plans; tighter vehicle inspection.

The Report also sharply criticized the bus cooperatives for failing to educate their members in basic safety.

This week, Transport Minister Moshe Carmel submitted to the Cabinet a IL-100m. "Five-Year Plan" for improving Israel's highways as part of a scheme to implement the Public Committee's recommendations. Under this plan, an annual IL20m. would be spent on widening roads in major traffic areas, construction of special bicycle lanes, installation of traffic lights, construction of bus stops, etc. (The plan does not include regular new road construction, nor traffic improvements in municipal areas.)

In addition, Mr. Carmel wanted:

- An education and information campaign for adults and children through various mass communication media and obligatory accident-prevention training in schools.
- More stringent law enforcement, stiffer police inspection, heavier penalties for violations, stricter inspection of driving schools, more attention to the physical condition of applicants for driving licences, and appointment of additional special traffic magistrates. The first six special traffic magistrates were appointed this week.

The Middle East Scene — *By Amnon Bartur*

REVOLT LOOMS IN YEMEN

TO the many obscurities of the present Middle East situation must now be added the recent happenings in Yemen, a country which has until recently remained comparatively immune to the impact of modern life, and which now seems to be in the throes of something approaching a revolution. A thorough and extensive political purge is being conducted there in circumstances that are far from clear. Said to be taking advantage of the Imam Ahmed's stay in Rome for medical treatment, his son, Crown Prince Seif el-Islam Muhammed el-Badr, "fell upon" the political opposition and dismissed top army officers and Government officials.

These measures seem to have Cairo's blessings, whose newspapers have been calling them "a new dawn breaking over a primitive land," although it is doubtful whether even Cairo knows exactly what is going on. All that is known for certain is that the Crown Prince was behind the purges and that he, in contrast to his father, is counted among the "modernisers."

The first intimation of the trouble came when Sana'a Radio announced last week that "the commander of the victorious army," Ali Bin Ibrahim, had resigned, and that the commanders of three

Imam Ahmed as seen by "Rose el-Yusuf," a Cairo magazine.

Ahmed Muhammed Hamid el-Din, Yemeni Minister to the "Federal Council of the United Arab States," in Cairo.

branches of the army had lost their posts. Other extensive army changes were announced and Colonel Abdul Qadir Abu Tahir (who had been in prison for seven years) was named new commander in chief of the victorious forces. Among the first top civilian officials to be dismissed were the Governor of Sana'a and the Director of Public Security, as well as a number of provincial governors and police commissioners.

Reform of Administration

One of the personalities figuring prominently in the new developments is Qadi (Judge) Ahmed bin Ahmed al-Sayyaghi, who has been named chairman of the newly-set-up Representative Council consisting of seven members and whose authority, according to Cairo reports, extends over the whole administrative machine. This body is the first approximation to a system of government that is not wholly absolutist and authoritative.

This is probably why the new developments have been associated with the absence from the country of Imam Ahmed, who during his rule of just over 10 years managed to foil two serious uprisings — the first at the beginning of 1948 when the former Imam Yahya was killed while his son Ahmed rallied loyal forces to suppress the rebellion, and the more recent revolt (April, 1955) after which scores were executed, including two of the present Imam's brothers.

If we keep in mind that Yemen's recent history is dominated almost wholly by rivalries centring about the Imamate (the 1948 revolt was instigated by those of the Imam's sons who saw in the proclamation of their brother Ahmed as successor to the Imamate an infringement on their own rights) it becomes quite probable that last week's purges are only first moves towards ousting the present Imam and replacing him with the Crown Prince as sole ruler.

"Telegrams of Support"

This view is strengthened by the fact that Sana'a Radio in its reports is paying tribute to the Emir's leadership and insisting that he has the support of tribal leaders throughout the land. He is also said to have been hailed by the crowds and to have received "thousands of telegrams of support" from the nation's leaders. If it were true that the Crown Prince, far from wanting to usurp power in his father's absence, is acting under the guidance and instruction of the Imam, Sana'a broadcasts would not have concentrated their praise on the Emir.

But if the Crown Prince is seeking power the implications for inter-Arab and Yemeni foreign relations are not quite clear. El-Badr is known to be a great admirer of President Abdul Nasser, and he was mainly instrumental in effecting the federation of his country with the U.A.R. into what is now called the United Arab States. The sympathetic tone with which Cairo and Damascus have been treating his latest activities would seem to support the view that the Imam is not looked upon in Cairo as a real ally (although he is scheduled to visit the U.A.R. this month, after ending his treatment in Rome). For Imam Ahmed, continuing the tradition of his predecessors, still insists on keeping Yemen isolated from the outside world, not excepting the other Arab States.

Al-Badr, on the other hand, is known for his comparatively "advanced" views and his wish for the modernization of the primitive administrative system. The setting up of a Representative Council last week, as well as the many new appointments announced in Sana'a, are thought to be directed towards this end. Sana'a Radio has been making quite a point of this lately; in a recent broadcast it said: "Yemen today is entering a new era. Yemen today abounds with hope, particularly since the people realize the genius of the Crown Prince, who traces the outlines of the enlightened future with far-sighted wisdom."

But despite his reputed progressiveness the Emir does not intend to satisfy all the opposition's demands. One of the leading opponents of the regime, now taking refuge in Cairo, has declared that the changes effected last week "do not satisfy the people's aspirations." The opposition leaders are demanding the participation of the people in the government, apparently through elected houses, some of them going so far as to advocate a republican regime. Not all the opposition elements are supporters of the present federation with Egypt. There are even reports of a number of secret societies with pronounced anti-Nasserist tendencies, and it is very probable that there is some Communist activity among them.

Impact on Aden

Although nothing certain can be said about the connection between these events and the situation in neighbouring Aden, there is every possibility that they will have a significant impact on events there. One of the reasons why Imam Yahya agreed to a federation with the U.A.R. was Cairo's promise of help in annexing Aden to Yemen — which is one of the latter's standing grievances against Britain. It is interesting, for instance, that the recent changes in San'a came soon after the Yemeni Government's decision to send an official mission, headed by Minister of State Qadi Muhammed al-Shami, "to discuss matters of common interest between the two countries," including frontier disputes. The mission arrived in Aden on May 20, and this coincided with a more moderate note in Yemen's claims over the British Colony and Protectorate. Some political quarters in London have seen in this a probable desire on the part of El-Badr "to ensure quiet on the southern frontiers of his kingdom while what amounted to a struggle for power was going on inside."

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

COALITION PARRIES ITS REBELS

THE Coalition has not yet recovered from the jolt of the Histadrut elections, which were contended by all the parties that are in the Government (and one or two that are not). Its aftermath is the need for the smaller parties to vote against Mapai in order to stick to their election promises. The Progressives, for instance, campaigned violently against the collection of the Immigration Loan on the grounds that immigration from Rumania has ceased for the time being. This party commands mainly the liberal-outlook middle-class voter whose moral standards are higher than his income, and for whom honest tax-paying has become a nightmare. The lowering of middle-income taxation, or at least the prevention of any additional tax burdens, has become almost their only platform by now.

• • •

QUITE apart from his mathematical wizardry, Mr. Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, has an engaging way of letting people see how the Ministry's machinery works. Some people believe that he lets his quick tongue run away with itself: it is just as arguable that he knows it will save trouble in the end if everybody knows what is going on. The IL40m. Immigration Loan was, a little hesitantly, passed by the Knesset in the first flush of the belief that a very large number of Rumanian Jews would be permitted to join their families here, perhaps as many as 100,000, or even more. Where was the money to come from for housing, employment, schools, services? Nobody knew exactly, but plainly Israel's two millions, more than half of them recent immigrants themselves, would not be able to shoulder this burden alone. The IL40m. would have been only a beginning, and that was precisely what they were meant to be. Rumanian immigration was cut short just as it got into full swing, and well before the new compulsory loan began to fall due. There had been no detailed allocation yet to provide for the 100,000. How could there be, with only IL40m.? That sum would just about come in handy for the first comers from Rumania, and to plug up the most pressing housing needs of immigrants from previous years who had stayed in huts and shacks. Mr. Eshkol proposed last week that the Finance Committee should be empowered to decide when the first instalments on the Loan should be collected. So as to leave no one in any doubt as to what he meant, he added "and I know they have a majority in favour of starting in May, as originally planned."

• • •

THE opposition said Mr. Eshkol was yielding to the pressure of Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam, the left-wing labour groups, who, they declare, like taxation for its own sake, just in order to grind the noses of the rich. Mr. Eshkol said we might just as well for once build the houses before the people who need them arrive, instead of when they are here already. And if they did not come, was there anyone who had any doubt that there were plenty of immigrants already in Israel who needed housing?

It was pretty plain that if the 100,000 were now in the process of coming Mr. Eshkol would not be in the Knesset answering debates, but off some place trying to scratch up money.

• • •

NEXT day it was Mapam that voted against the Government. The debate concerned the distribution by lots of 36 Popular Housing Scheme flats in Petah Tikva to needy families from Amishav Ma'bara. In reply to some heated motions for the agenda, the Ahdut Ha'avoda Minister of the Interior, Mr. Bar-Yehuda, agreed that the whole business had been improper because the Petah Tikva Municipality had not yet confirmed its contribution to the cost of the flats, but also because part of the list of names had been compiled by the vice-mayor on his own, without consulting welfare agencies. The vice-mayor is a member of Mapai, and the lots were drawn three days before the Histadrut elections. Mr. Bar-Yehuda, whose political manners are impeccable, said he had investigated only such aspects of the matter as concerned his Ministry, and had asked the Minister of Labour, Mr. Namir (Mapai), to study whether in the light of his findings some of the flats should be re-allocated. He did not go into the matter of whether the distribution could be considered illegitimate election propaganda.

He added appealingly "If the House is interested in having this matter investigated properly, it should be done in Committee. If there is a debate in the House, it will end in a discussion of a great many things not connected with the Amishav Ma'bara at all, as will all the debates from now until the elections."

This is undoubtedly the voice of reason, but who says the Knesset wants to be reasonable, with elections just round the corner?

• • •

BY sheer accident the voting went wrong. Or perhaps not by accident, but because members have a habit of shouting advice from the floor to the Speaker. The Speaker at the time was Mr. Rokach, who does not take a great deal of interest in procedural niceties. Mr. Bader (Herut) wanted to make sure that the four motions would be voted on separately, so that he need not support those of Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda, a move that was a foregone conclusion in any case. Mr. Rokach blinked vaguely and agreed to take the vote separately on whether the debate should take place in the House or in Committee. This was absurd, for the discussion can be held only once, *either* in the one forum or in the other, and the vote must decide the choice of these alternatives. Before anybody knew what was happening the vote was taken merely on the debate in the House, Mapam joined the opposition, Ahdut Ha'avoda abstained, and the debate was approved by 41 to 34. The opposition had triumphed, and if matters had stopped there all would have been simple enough. But Mapai demanded the promised vote on a discussion in Committee, Ahdut Ha'avoda rallied to their Minister, who had proposed this, the opposition was totally confused and after a couple of false starts abstained, and that vote was carried by 34 to 0. It will take a week's work and all the procedural experts to put this right again.

• • •

ON the last occasion on which a Coalition party voted against the Government Mr. Ben-Gurion issued a ukase that in future any party voting as a body against the Government would be considered to have resigned. But before the elections the reins are loosened. Nobody will leave the Government, and nobody will be expelled. On the contrary, as the elections approach, both the General Zionists and the Religious bloc will begin to angle for a return to the Coalition.

MR. Ben-Gurion was unexpectedly mild in his reply to a motion to the agenda by Mr. Altman (Herut) to debate "The Egyptian act of piracy in Suez." Discussions were still in progress. The cargo, it seemed, had not actually been confiscated. Many nations were taking an interest, including some unexpected ones. But it was a very grave matter indeed, even if the ship was only delayed, grave not only for Israel, but for the U.N. whose rulings were being disregarded. The Prime Minister was most obviously keeping his own counsel.

And after all, it was pointed out, the motion had been presented by Mr. Altman, and not by Mr. Begin, and Mr. Ben-Gurion was saved the trouble of getting into his traditional argument over who did, and who did not, fight in the War of Independence. For the time being the motion has gone to the Security Committee, but by the same token the Knesset has not yet heard the last of it.

KING DAVID HOTEL—Jerusalem

Wherever People of discriminating taste meet — they smoke

DUBEK FILTER

WITH THE PURE NATURAL DICO-FILTER

Dr. Jacobsohn Adv.

EBAN'S LEGACY IN TWO RECORD ALBUMS

By JESSE EL LURIE

NEW YORK. — ABBA Eban, who left this country on May 22 to be a candidate in the Knesset elections, left a legacy of millions of spoken and written words. Among them are two record albums and one book which were issued in the week that he sailed.

These tangible reminders of a great orator and thinker are:

1) A reading from the Psalms and Ecclesiastes in both English and Hebrew. Mr. Eban chose Psalms 8, 19, 23, 34, 90 and 148 for the first side and on the flip side Chapters 1, 3, 6 and 8 of Ecclesiastes.

His reading is unemotional. The words seem to have a life of their own. They are born whole and rounded and live for a split second in the infinity of thought before they are replaced by the next. His Cambridge Union diction suits the King James English; his Hebrew is cultivated and unaccented.

2) The second long-playing album is entitled "Israel Speaks" and seeks to give the history of Israel through selections from Eban's speeches over the years. Continuity is provided by an excellent script written by Millard Lampell and narrated by Eleanor Roosevelt; the producer is Samuel Elfert.

3) The new book is a slim companion piece to the "Voice of Israel." It is called "The Tide of Nationalism" and it is the text of the Third Herbert Samuel Lecture which Mr. Eban delivered in London last October. His thesis is that "the natural condition of Arab history and destiny lies in the existence of separate states, not of one monolithic union." He demonstrates that "the inner truth about the Middle East is to be found not in the word unity but in the greater words diversity and tolerance."

T.V. Success

For me the best memento of Mr. Eban's last days in this country is neither these records nor the book, but the transcript of the impromptu press-conference type television programme, "Meet the Press," on the Sunday before he left. Mr. Eban proved that he can also condense his brimming thoughts into a few clear and succinct phrases.

For instance, one of his farewell addresses was a lengthy dissertation on the progress of American democracy since his arrival here. Every thought expressed in that speech is contained in these few words on "Meet the Press:"

The most significant things I see in America are firstly its growth: from 140 million to over 170 million during the period of my service. Secondly, I see a country that is experiencing a widening of its libertarian traditions; American democracy I think is expanding in its beneficent influence. And thirdly, I see a nation which is fully alive to the responses and challenges of the scientific and technological age.

And listen to this for a concise answer to those Washington pundits who have been filling the front pages with speculation that the crux of the East-West conflict is not Berlin at all but Baghdad:

The European crisis is the central issue in international life today. It is in Europe that the atomic powers confront each other in a direct clash of policy and interest. The Iraqi situation is not a great power crisis at all. It is a clash between two impulses in Arab nationalism: Nasserism attempting to dominate and subvert Iraq, and Iraq striking with varying success to protect its integrity and neutrality.

As for the proposal "to support Nasser as a counter to General Kassem and the Communists" (a measure which, to its credit, the State Department has never supported), Mr. Eban said to the TV audience of millions who could easily understand this clear and concise logic:

We think that would not be wise at all. The origin of the crisis in Iraq as in all other recent crises in the Middle East has been the attempt of the Nasser regime to undermine the integrity and independence of those regimes. It is in reaction against this attempt to overthrow its integrity that the Iraqi government has made certain alliances and associations. Now if that is correct you must reach the conclusion that Nasserism is not the remedy. Nasserism is the disease. Nasser is the cause of the crisis, not the redeemer of the world from the effects of that crisis.

Notice how simple the language above is as compared to the answer to the following question, which must have taken Mr. Eban by surprise. Someone asked him on what issues he would campaign in Israel. He was not without an immediate answer, but he reverted to four-syllable words:

Has the past decade been a period, as some of us think, of triumph, of almost miraculous recuperation, surmounting insuperable odds? Or has it, as some others say, been a story of dismal failure and mismanagement? That's one issue. And I think world opinion has spoken with a certain force in favour of the first and affirmative appraisal of the past decade. Following from that will be the question of whether the movements and the influences which have brought about this triumphant period in Israeli history should be brought to an end or should there be some radical change in the direction of our domestic or international policies?

Answering a "Meet the Press" reporter who spoke of Adlai Stevenson's two defeats in "egghead" campaigns and asked: "Have you any concern about the results of an egghead political campaign in Israel," he said:

I think that there's been a rise in the prestige of the intellectual in the last few years. Everywhere in the free world I find the eggheads are throwing off their yokes. I think that applies to Israel as well as to the United States. I don't believe that coherence or a certain amount of literacy are disadvantages in a political aspirant, certainly not in Israel.

PELTOURS

TRAVEL · TOURS · INSURANCE · FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: JUNE 7—JUNE 12
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. June 7	0035	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	0000	EL AL	Istanbul
	0045	EL AL	Rome
	0055	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	1825	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. June 8	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	1945	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1225	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Amsterdam, London, New York
	1600	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. June 9	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0830	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, Frankfurt
	0955	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1015	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
WED. June 10	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0000	EL AL	Istanbul
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1500	EL AL	Brussels, London, New York
	2300	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo, Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne.
THURS. June 11	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1005	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1140	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	1540	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1600	EL AL	Nicosia
FRI. June 12	0000	EL AL	Istanbul
	0040	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1055	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To:
Tues.	June 9	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.

PELTOURS

Tel Aviv: 28 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel. 67401 (6 lines)
Jerusalem: 7 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 4318/9
Haifa 32 Derech Ha'atzmaut, " Tel. 4561/2
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 913205
Lod Airport Tel. 971110

More Skilled Manpower From West Still Needed

PATWA Officials List Professions

By Arie Hauslich

DELEGATES to the Zionist Actions Committee are going to be kept busy by a problem which continues to disturb Zionist thinking — how to increase the number of settlers from the West. Intending settlers abroad, however, are asking: can they be employed?

During the first nine years of statehood some 21,000 immigrants came from Western countries — 9,500 from Latin America, 4,500 from continental western Europe, 3,000 each from North America and the British Isles, 1,000 from South Africa and 250 from Australasia. Of these almost a half arrived before the end of 1950, leaving an annual average of a little over 1,500 settlers from the West for the years 1951-1957. These are overall figures and include tourists and temporary residents who decided to stay permanently, as well as all categories of immigrants.

Change for Better

Last year saw a change for the better with more than 2,000 Western Jews arriving with immigration visas in their passports, while a further 1,000 came as temporary residents in order to "give it a try." That year Western immigrants represented seven per cent of the total immigration, as compared with only 2.3 per cent for the previous nine years. The corner, it seemed, had at last been turned and henceforth this most-courted of all types of immigration would become increasingly important numerically.

Then large-scale immigration from East Europe was resumed, bringing in its wake letters from would-be settlers in Western countries to the effect that they were postponing their coming for fear of taking the bread out of another immigrant's mouth. One Jewish Agency official with a number of such letters on his desk commented: "Years of work and tens of thousands of pounds have gone into creating an 'aliya atmosphere' in communities overseas and now we are in danger of having to watch it all go down the drain."

Closer examination of the situation, however, reveals that in spite of these letters and the frame of mind they represent, after a lull of a few months settlers from the West are again coming in increasing numbers. It has been seen that by and large the immigration from East Europe hardly affects the settlement prospects of Western Jews. Kibbutzim and moshavim are as ready as ever to receive new members, particularly as there was no pronounced trend towards the land among the East European immigrants.

A pilot project for training young families on existing moshavim has proved successful and the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department now plans to develop this hitherto neglected sphere of settlement. Similarly the successful absorption of 50 Western families in small businesses and shops in 1958 is expected to encourage others to follow suit. The situation has not changed for retired people and the interests of the artisan and non-academic worker are now safeguarded by law, since the State Employment Service assures him of equal treatment in finding work.

By Arie Hauslich

The free professionals — representing one quarter of newcomers from the West — are in a somewhat different category. According to PATWA Director Yitzhak Woolfson, whose offices in Israel and abroad are responsible for assisting professionals to find their place in the country, the influx of over 2,000 academically qualified immigrants during the past two and a half years has changed the employment picture in the free professions, though not nearly as much as is sometimes believed. Certain fields which were previously "wide open" offer few opportunities today — notably medicine and non-industrial pharmacy, though even in these there is need for a small number of specialists.

In many areas of professional work the country still offers a great deal of scope, Mr. Woolfson feels. He points out that in the past, when there was often a surplus of jobs over candidates, practical absorption difficulties kept away many would-be immigrants. Employers were always very reluctant to engage staff they had not met personally, there was a grave housing shortage, and the lowly social status and poor salary accorded to the professional were additional barriers.

Housing and Hebrew

Some of these difficulties still remain — employers are as unenthusiastic as ever to engage a man sight unseen, though negotiations are in progress between PATWA, the Absorption Department, the Government and a number of industrial enterprises to break the deadlock. Other difficulties have been eliminated. Popular housing is now available to Western settlers on favourable terms, there are good facilities for Hebrew study, loan funds have been set up, the professional's social status is rising and his salary, still considerably lower than abroad, is nevertheless beginning to bear some relationship to his years of study and training.

Today the central problem is employment, but even here there are no grounds for despondency. Industry offers opportunities that did not exist even a year ago. The resumption of mass-immigration at the end of 1956 awoke the country's planners to the need for large-scale industrial expansion. According to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's 1957 four-year blue print, IL490 millions were to be invested in industry, which in turn would employ 45,000 new workers. Of these 1,340 would be academically qualified — mainly engineers and chemists. Six hundred and thirty of the professionals would be needed in new metal plants, 170 in textiles, 120 in chemicals and 220 for other new factories, whilst a further 200, the plan envisaged, would go to existing enterprises expanding their output. Although no detailed progress report will be available until later in the year, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, recently confirmed that to date at least 50 per cent of the original plan had been realized and industrial expansion continues, as can be seen from the announcement that within the next two months work will begin on the construction of 29 new plants, likely to employ 6,000-7,000 workers.

Hundred a Year

What proportion of the 1,340 professional posts will be available to newcomers? The blueprint foresees 50-100 vacancies annually for new immigrant mechanical and production engineers, an estimate which allows for the 100 or so young Israelis graduating locally or returning from abroad. Forty chemists are needed each year, over and above those being graduated by local universities, as are smaller numbers of aeronautical engineers, chemical engineers and certain categories of electrical engineers. Construction will soon begin of the Haifa shipyard, the "steel city" is going up at Acre, plans are going forward for considerable expansion in the electronics field and in the near future Israel will have a fair-sized petro-chemical industry, all of which will need skilled, professional manpower. As long as the building boom continues — and there is no sign that it will stop — employment prospects for civil engineers and architects will be good.

Most of the engineers and chemists who came with the recent non-Western immigration have been absorbed. The industrial planners are coming to realize that unless this immigration resumes and brings with it a considerable number of first class professionals, many of the new openings will have to be filled by newcomers from the West. If these are not available, the jobs are likely to remain vacant.

The long-range outlook in the "service" professions — medicine, education, social work, psychology, sociology, public administration and others — is less bright. Two factors, population growth and availability of funds, govern expansion in these fields. Whilst it is feasible to reduce a sick-fund physician's patient quota from 1,600 to 1,000, below the latter figure he will probably not have enough work to keep him busy. Consequently the optimum number of physicians who can be employed in public medicine is limited, even when the money is available, by the size of the population.

Similarly, whilst it might be desirable to reduce the social worker's case load from the Ministry of Social Welfare's average of 100 cases to the U.S. norm of 20-50, the likelihood of this happening in the near future is remote in view of the budgetary burdens such a step would impose.

In virtually all "service" professions efforts are being made to train professionals in this country. Two important steps forward were the opening in 1957 of the Department of Psychology and in 1958 of the Paul Baerwald School of Social Work, both at the Hebrew University. The psychology department hopes to graduate its first Masters of Psychology in 1962, whilst 70 Bachelors of Social Work are due to complete their training in 1961. The Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School meanwhile continues to graduate 70 physicians annually, together with smaller numbers of dental surgeons and pharmacists. Manpower for medical auxiliary professions, such as occupational and physio-therapists, X-ray technicians and medical laboratory technicians, is also now being trained in Israel, as are nurses, teachers, sociologists, economists and public administration personnel.

So it is obvious that the young newcomer from abroad who often has to struggle with the language — a knowledge of Hebrew being essential — and whose training was not specifically orientated towards Israel problems, starts at a disadvantage compared to the local graduate. The picture changes completely, of course, when applied to the professional with several years of first-class overseas experience. Once he knows Hebrew his employment prospects will continue to be very much better.

Social Workers Wanted

But in most fields that is in the future. At present the Ministry for Social Welfare has vacancies for 40 social workers in development areas and cannot find candidates. Psychiatric social workers are still in demand and the shortage of qualified social group workers goes on. The psychologist arriving in the country and knowing enough Hebrew continues to have a range of offers to choose from, whilst at least 20 newcomer English teachers will be needed for the next school year.

As mentioned previously there is no basic shortage of physicians, but at the same time small numbers of psychiatrists and anaesthetists are needed. There is a surplus of pharmacists, but an experienced industrial pharmacist can still pick his employer. Nurses, physiotherapists and other medical auxiliaries find work without great difficulty once they know Hebrew.

In the spheres of research in the natural sciences and teaching at university level, it is far more difficult to generalize. So much depends on the particular qualities of each candidate. Nevertheless PATWA officials confirm that in their recent experience a really top-class candidate has nothing to fear. Scientific research and academic education are expanding, though it must be realized that here too the expansion is limited by financial and other considerations. As Prof. H. V. Muhsam points out in his interesting study "The Supply of Professional Manpower" (just published by the Falk Foundation):

The development of additional institutions of higher learning) will therefore become necessary or worthwhile only when the secondary educational framework expands at a rate greater than that of the years under review (1950-1956), or in the wake of a large immigration of secondary school graduates.

The latter in fact happened during the years 1956-1958. The institutions of higher learning were expanded somewhat and the additional students absorbed. No doubt the picture will change radically when secondary education becomes free. Then, in addition to further openings for academic staff on the university level, there will be numerous extra openings for English teachers and secondary school teachers of all kinds.

In the long run this will of course mean an even higher proportion of locally trained professional workers. In the meantime, however, the country still needs the skills of the professional settler from the West and the tradition of citizenship which those raised in free, democratic societies can contribute.

Housing: Potential Slum v. Democracy

Good and Standard Units Joined in New Plan

By Philip Gillon

ISRAELIS are justly proud of such architectural delights as the Weizmann Institute, the Hebrew University, the Hadassah Medical Centre, Technion City and other public buildings which are so attractive that they may even provoke envy in far richer countries. But the true shape of the country's cities is not being determined by the architects of these massive glories but in the planning rooms of the Ministry of Labour's Housing Division.

Almost half the country's population will live indefinitely in homes provided by this Division and the percentage will increase sharply in the next 10 years. Twenty new cities and towns have been designed almost entirely by Mr. Tanne's "backroom boys." Theoretically they are above the restrictions of town planning laws and may build how and where they please, although in practice they cooperate with the Ministry of Interior in planning.

"The mere provision of shelter for the homeless is not sufficient," wrote Jacqueline Tyrwhitt, formerly Director of Research at the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction in the United Kingdom, "The very word 'housing' has in most countries come to mean planning for, and providing, a number of additional facilities, as well as the dwelling units themselves." In fact, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the chances of the average citizen of Israel succeeding in the pursuit of happiness depends on those Government planners.

Ashkelon Symposium

The work of the Division was reviewed recently at a Symposium held in Ashkelon, after which the architects, engineers and builders concerned inspected Ashkelon's new "Antiquities Housing Development," and considered the most recent and up-to-date of their achievements.

In most respects the new housing reflects a vast improvement on all previous exercises in Government mass building. The amount of space available per family, limited by finance to the bare minimum at which slums are not automatically created, has been most ingeniously used to provide the maximum number of rooms and facilities.

This applies particularly to the three-storey blocks. The long, narrow units known as "trains" because of their undoubted resemblance to carriages, are planned with a view to ultimate additions of rooms by the new owners, which, it is hoped, will give an attractive Oriental courtyard effect; in the meantime they look like harassed emergency shelters threatening an easy transition into slums. The concrete slabs used as roofs for these "trains" seem disproportionately heavy, not only in appearance but also in fact; even on the sandy Ashkelon soil there are signs of their causing cracking in the walls.

One disadvantage of the three-storey blocks noted during the inspection by Mr. David Tanne, the Director of the Housing Division, was that they are festooned with unsightly water-pipes running upwards from each flat's water-meter, the meters being so arranged that playful children can cut off the water.

Also, there are still no elevators: one wonders how many bad heart conditions leading to distressingly early deaths have been aggravated by those endless steps winding up-hill all the way. What housewife other than the long-enduring Israel woman, famous for her acquiescence to a world designed to provide her with the maximum of inconvenience, would trudge upwards with those laden shopping bags? The inevitable answer of economy and the need to cut the standard of living to the country's cloth (always at the woman's expense) can be countered by building higher and using the very considerable savings in development costs to provide elevators. In fact, higher buildings are presently under consideration.

Perhaps the most impressive feature of the new housing development is the provision of all necessary facilities even before the house-owners move in. Nursery schools, elementary schools (both general and religious) synagogue, shopping centre, clinic and park are all grouped conveniently to form a "heart" to the new community. Included in the cost is provision for laying out gardens in advance—a major improvement.

New "courtyard" project at Ashkelon showing three-storey block and bungalow "trains".

Pat on Back

This long-range planning to provide all the needs of the community should obviate many of the deficiencies and miseries that have led to tensions and demonstrations throughout the new towns in the past; the Government is entitled to pat itself triumphantly on the back for this effort to foresee the citizen's wants and to provide accordingly. Equally important and commendable is the plan to build a professionals' housing project so that the unit will be able to attract and to hold teachers, doctors, nurses and other essential personnel.

A plan which will excite mixed reaction is placing the better-class three-storey apartments check-by-jowl with the "trains," thereby achieving deliberately an effect of good buildings battling it out with low-grade neighbours, such as found in Tel Aviv and other places in the world, where a suburb gets upgraded or down-graded depending on whether slum or apartment building wins.

The motives for this planning are sociological and economic. Most of the people living in the "trains" have come from the *ma'barot* — the majority will probably prove to be from Oriental countries. The planners hope that the new scheme will accelerate the integration of ethnic and economic groups — the people use the same shops and facilities and send their children to the same schools, and this should rapidly dissolve the differences and suspicions which are rooted in mutual ignorance. Furthermore the economic and transport problems should be eased by the great density of population achieved: in the Afridar neighbourhood unit, for example, where people live in two-room semi-detached cottages with tiny gardens at their disposal (known to local demagogues as villas), the rates are among the highest in the country.

This merging of good housing and not so good is not an Israel invention; many American experts have pointed out the social and economic disadvantages of "exclusivity." Around Columbia University in New York is an enormous development which is placing native-born American earners of high incomes side by side with Puerto Ricans in subsidized housing. It is too early to say whether the idea is good or bad.

'Train' Owners

It would seem that the future of the plan in Israel will depend on the use to which the people in the "trains" put their new homes. One of the "train-owners" in Ashkelon, an employee in Solel Boneh, has already built an attractive porch extending his home and that of his brother in the house next door; they have built extra rooms and generally they are rapidly improving their housing. But nearby another neighbour has his slum-creating chickens and goats. While any effort to break down ethnic or economic stratification must be approved, it is a pity that the discrepancy in the types of housing is so great.

The main criticism of the new planning is the apparent disregard for beauty, and the unimaginative use of the area in which the housing has been erected. The planners have adapted the "courtyard principle" to group the buildings into areas, but they have apparently completely ignored such all-important matters as sun, wind, storms and view.

In fact, so alien is the development to its magnificent Ashkelon setting that one cannot help but suspect that it was planned entirely on drawing-boards in Tel Aviv's Kirya: certainly it could be slapped down as it is anywhere in the country. Trapping the sea wind or the necessity to avoid the baking southwest sun and lashing storms have not been considered at all, nor has there been any effort to build aesthetically or to exploit natural attractions. Like the southern neighbourhood of Migdal, the new "Antiquities Area" denies its inhabitants that constant awareness of living next to the ocean and to a rich past which should be one of the compensations for going to a development town like Ashkelon.

Drab Effect

The overall effect is unnecessarily drab, bleak and monotonous — it seems that beauty, like elevators, finds no place in the planners' thinking. The late Dr. Sonnabend, first Mayor of Ashkelon, used to say: "Towns live in people just as people live in towns: aesthetics affect civic pride." Certainly happiness increases with imponderables like facing in the right direction to catch the sea breezes and to miss the sun and winter storms.

Mr. Tanne has pointed out that the country's most important building division will be called on to build 100,000 houses during the second decade of statehood; he wants to start planning at once instead of working under pressure, a system of battling to meet emergencies which made for many errors in the past. Now that the planners have mastered so many difficulties, perhaps they can apply their attention to the more subtle problems involved in home-building.

Composers' Corner: Josef Tal

Aesthetics in Electronics

ONE of the most outspoken and interesting personalities amongst Israel composers is Josef Tal, whose experiments in electronic music have brought him into a unique position in Israel after his many compositions in more conventional language had won him a place in the front rank of our composers and acclaim and appreciation among musicians and public alike.

Born in 1910 in the vicinity of Poznan but brought to Berlin as a baby, he was educated there and studied the piano and composition at the State Academy of Music. He later added conducting and learned to play the harp. He finished his studies with a certificate licensing him not only to teach but also to run a music school. His early professional occupation brought him into contact with ballet, and his first compositions were written for the dance group for which he acted as accompanist, though nothing survived of these scores.

Kibbutz Days

He arrived in the country in 1934, joining what is Kibbutz Ashdot Ya'acov today. For a year and a half he was rotated round the branches of the communal economy because, appreciating his talents in music, everyone was afraid to give him work which could hurt his fingers. He cooperated at an early stage with Yehuda Sharett, who became one of his first pupils. In 1936 he joined the staff of Emil Hauser's conservatoire in Jerusalem, where he taught piano and composition. From 1949 till 1954 he directed the Israel Academy of Music in Jerusalem. In 1951 the Hebrew University appointed him lecturer in music appreciation. He also teaches form analysis there, and last year also at the Kibbutz Seminary at Oranim.

He is a brilliant lecturer who can hold any audience by his clear exposition, his profound knowledge, his references to parallel problems in other branches of culture and science, his merciless analysis of situations and his sharp deductions. His independent opinion, seasoned with wit, stimulates his listeners and sets them thinking on their own.

The long list of his compositions includes three piano concertos, a viola concerto which Gideon Roehr premiered at the ISCM Festival in Haifa in 1954, a symphony played by the I.P.O. and abroad under Heinz Freudenthal and "Reflections" for String Orchestra. His opus concertante, "Saul at Ein-Dor," commissioned by Michael Taube and the Ramat Gan Chamber Orchestra, has been performed in numerous countries. He wrote a Sukkot Cantata, based on a short poem by Eliezer Hakalir, for Kol Zion Lagola, and another cantata, "The Mother Rejoices" in memory of one of his pupils who fell among the Lamed Hei in 1948. A string quartet, a piano sonata (featured by Lola Granetman), a dance for two flutes and three songs to poems by Rahel, premiered by Hilde Zadek, show his versatility. Deborah Bertonov danced his "Exodus," whilst his Violin Sonata was first played at a Salzburg festival of the ISCM in 1952. One of his latest compositions, "Festive Overture," won him a prize in the I.P.O. competition for the opening of the Fredric Mann Auditorium.

Many Awards

Twice recipient of the Engel Prize (1949 and 1958), Tal won an award at the ISCM Festival at Haifa in 1954 and the Nissimov Prize in 1956 for his Three Songs by Sara Levi, freely set for four-part choir. The Composers Fund commissioned and financed his first electronic experiment, "Exodus II," and another two operas "The Tower of Babel" (also electronic) and "Amnon and Tamar." At present he is working on a radio opera for the Prix Italia competition on the theme of Eastern and Western culture, based on a libretto by Ahino'omi.

His studio, in an old Arab-style apartment in the heart of Jerusalem but away from its noise, is filled with books on the arts and sciences. Side by side with the grand piano, it also houses electronic music equipment built by Israel engineers and adapted under his guidance for research into unexplored problems of sound production. A Unesco fellowship for electronic music took Tal last year on a prolonged visit to Europe, Canada and the U.S., and his report on the present world situation in 12-tone, serial and electronic music will shortly appear in print.

With regard to the future of music Tal has assumed a courageous stand of his own, exploring the possibilities of electronic music unlike other Israel composers but unwilling to be wholly bound, like most composers of electronic music, by wholly technical concepts of electronic writing.

Hence his present preoccupation does not stop him from writing in more conventional forms, and he does not reject his previous compositions so long as they retain their artistic substance in his own judgment. He has just written an "Intrada" for Harp and a "Lament and Dance" for violoncello and harp which may show that he does not grant Electronic Music the absolute sway which many European experimenters accord it.

Non-Conformist

His ideas about other trends in modern Israel writing are also non-conformist. Unlike many of our musicians, Tal does not believe in the amalgamation of East and West, and in his opinion these contrasting cultures should be kept apart to retain their clean and clear values. Eastern music could inspire Western culture in many aspects which got lost in the last centuries. Electronic equipment, on the other hand, has the technical resources to exploit the languages of both worlds cleanly and clearly on a unifying plane. He will deliver an illustrated paper on this subject at the Electro-Acoustical Congress to be held this year at Gravesano at the experimental workshop founded by Hermann Scherchen.

Modest and quiet, Tal is always at work searching, learning, analysing, accepting or rejecting newly acquired knowledge, groping his way cautiously towards an unknown future. And he can be trusted either to further appreciably the cause of electronic music or — should he find that this medium is not what he expected for his artistic creation—to concentrate again all his creative efforts on the more traditional ways of exploiting unlimited new possibilities.

Z. ROSHAL

Nature Notes

Wildflowers on the Campus

STROLLING around Givat Ram I found some areas that have not yet undergone the excellent University Gardener's discipline. What was left flowering there in May on uncultivated land? Well, most numerous and hardiest are several yellow crucifers, such as Flixweed *(Sisymbrium—Tudra,* several species), Wild cabbage *(Brassica —Kruv,* several species). Among all this yellow the intensely blue and beautiful Alkanet *(Anchusa strigosa—L'shon par smura)* strikes the eye not only because of the pleasingly contrasted colour, but also because it grows in compact bushes making islands of blue amidst the yellow. It can well compete with the fine array of garden flowers carpeting the neighbouring beds.

There were a few last poppies left *(Papaver rhoeas—Parag matzuy),* and a handsome Saga *(Salvia judaica—Marvah yehuda),* dark violet and growing in strikingly compact patches. Then there was the lowly Common convolvulus *(Convolvolus arvensis — Havalbal hasadeh)* and alas, in spite of the law obliging landowners to scythe them before fruiting, some patches of diverse thistles.

Penetrating further into the hills, you find the Villous rockrose *(Cistus villosus — Lotem sa'ir)* in full bloom, exactly the same garish pink as the spectacular wild hollyhock *(Althaea setosa — Hatmit si'ani)* rising as high as three metres here and there.

P.A.

FOR SALE
1959 SIMCA
Station Wagon
Low Mileage
Phone 932147, Herzliya.
Purchase tax not paid.

Elegantly Furnished HOME
(3 rooms) to let in Zahala, available as of June 7, 1959, MONTHLY RENTAL.
Mrs. Eshed, Tel. 72880, 72547, Tel Aviv.
8 a.m.-1 p.m.

TO LET
for two years well-furnished
2½-Room Flat
Hot water, refrigerator, and gas cooker. Tel Ganim, Ramat Gan. Write: No. 3062, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Required: First Class Experienced Salesman
AGE LIMIT: 35 YEARS
for Tel Aviv general agent of well-known local factory.
Handwritten applications to: No. 26547, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

Classified Advertisements

Published on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays

Accepted at all JERUSALEM POST advertising offices

JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatzelet
TEL AVIV: 32 Nahlat Binyamin
R. Laufer, 4 Rehov Hess (in the passage), corner Allenby Rd.
NATANYA: A. Pompan, 9 Rehov Herzl.
HAIFA: 34 Rehov Herzl, Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel; Hadar Bookshop, 15 Rehov Herzl; Dr. Flegel's Bookshop, 26 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik.
RAMAT GAN: Hakol Lanoar, 51 Rehov Bialik.
Advertisements also accepted through all recognized agencies

Where to Stay

JERUSALEM

Pension Geiger, Tel. 2185, Ein Kerem. Reservations accepted for Shavuot. Special reduction until July 1, 1959.

TEL AVIV

Park Hotel 75 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23208. Centre of Tel Aviv on the Sea Shore. Comfortable rooms, with telephone, hot and cold water, private bath and shower, excellent Kasher Cuisine. Bar.

HAIFA

MT. CARMEL: comfortable rooms with fantastic view. Breakfast or full board optional. Powitzer, 110 Rehov Yefe-Nof (Panorama). Tel. 82366, Haifa.

Books-Libraries

MAX BROD — Cronin — Galsworthy — Steinbeck — Feuchtwanger — Arnold Zweig — Stefan Zweig and other writers in low-price German language editions, also thrillers, at Lapid's Bookshop, 14 Rehov Shapira, corner Rehov Herzl, 30 m. from Beit Hasha'on, Haifa. Owner: Erika Schupler.

PANORAMA — Libelle / Marie Claire / Elle / Annabelle — Constanze and other illustrated magazines on loan at Lapid's Bookshop, 14 Rehov Shapira, corner Rehov Herzl, 30 m. from Beit Hasha'on, Haifa. Owner: Erika Schupler.

Carpets

BERL JURAN, the name that stands for carpets. Full reliability. Repairs, cleaning, storing. 49 Rehov Geula, Tel. 64885, Tel Aviv.

Dwellings

FLATS, OFFICES, SHOPS — for sale. Key money, monthly rental. Reliable service through DONATH, Jerusalem, Zion CINEMA Building, P.O.B. 143, Tel. 5449, 61092 (Maldan).

3½-ROOM flat, Rehavia, to let for two years. Phone 62211 Jerusalem. No agents.

WANTED: 4-room flat, to purchase, Rehavia or vicinity. No. 1488, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

"DAN" AGENCY, 14 Princess Mary, Jerusalem, Phone 4543, 11-2, 4-6.

TO LET 2-room flat, all conveniences. Write: No. 1068, Jerusalem.

TO LET for 2-3 years: modern 2½ room flat, elegant, comfortably furnished; gas heating, telephone. Quiet, pleasant vicinity. Excellent bus connection. Write No. 1069, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET for key money: 2-room flat. Apply, Rieger, 30 Rehov Metudella, Jerusalem, between 3—5 p.m.

WANTED for monthly rental: furnished 1-room flat, centre of Rehavia. Write: P.O.B. 348, Jerusalem.

FLATS, Jerusalem, Blechner, Zion Hotel, Jerusalem, Tel. 2367. 10—12, 4—6.

TO LET/for sale: 4-room, Malmon, Blechner, Jerusalem.

TO LET 3-room furnished flat, 1-2 years, Blechner, Jerusalem.

EXCELLENTLY situated 3-room flat (built-in cupboards) for sale: price: IL13,500. Y. Menta, Shikun Ovdei Medina, Givat Colony, Block 10. Entrance 1, Tel. 63569, Jerusalem.

INTERESTED in exchanging apartment and/or car, N.Y. — Jerusalem, 30/6-28/8. Contact Blumenthal, Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE 2½-room, Nave Sha'anan, near University, Jerusalem. Write No. 1063, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE: luxuriously designed flat, salon (40 sq.m.) and two rooms, some furniture included. Centre Ramat Gan, quiet street, IL20,000. Apply Tel. 32678 (10-1), Tel. 71886 (5-7) Tel Aviv.

TO LET furnished room, use of kitchen, Rehov Nahmani — Ahad Ha'am vicinity. Apply No. 1065, P.O.B. 1126, Tel Aviv.

TO LET urgently, for few years: furnished cottage, all conveniences, telephone, garden, 10 minutes from Tel Aviv, Bargain price. Telephone 24118 (afternoons).

TO LET to tourist or temporary resident: elegant furnished room, near Disengoff, with telephone. Phone 21476, Tel Aviv, between 3—5.

WANTED in quiet surroundings: 2½-3-room flat or small house in Tel Aviv or vicinity. No agents. P.O.B. 4023, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE: luxurious flat 3-3½ rooms, kitchenette, Belahusky, 22 Rehov Miriam Hahashmonait, Tel Aviv.

TO LET: beautiful, villa-like one-room flat (furnished) large kitchen, terrace, electric boiler, cooking stove. Pleasant location. Ramat Gan. "500," P.O.B. 4111, Tel Aviv.

FLATS to let: 3 exceptionally luxurious furnished flats of 7 and 5 large rooms each at Tel Binyamin, Ramat Gan. Also 6-room cottage on Herzliya seashore, with all facilities and conveniences, for 1-3 years. Suit senior diplomats, etc. Apply to owners, P.O.B. 272, Tel Aviv.

TO LET for summer, near Sharon Hotel: complete flat, 2 cool rooms, kitchen, telephone, garden. No. 3064, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

TO LET for 1-2 years: elegantly furnished 4½-room, brand-new luxury flat in Tel Aviv. Apply Exclusive Agents Shamroni Shoham & Co., 42 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Phone 62642, Tel Aviv (9-1, 4-6), Maldan.

WANTED: comfortable room for American lady — tourist with 13-year-old son, for about 6 weeks, from end of June. Rehov Dubnov-Shoftim. Please phone 22369, Tel Aviv (mornings).

DIPLOMAT requires furnished flat or villa. P.O.B. 3226 or phone 61127, Tel Aviv.

FURNISHED room, opposite Mograbi, hot water, full or part board. No. 3055, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

TO LET for 3 months from July 12: 4-room house, Liebers, Shikun Olei America, Herzliya-Pituah (5-7 p.m.).

PLEASANT, large, 4-room flat, to let; two large terraces, ground floor, Rehov Bialik, Tel Aviv. Tel. 63430, 8-10 mornings.

OPPORTUNITY! For sale, 2-family villa, including garage, in villa neighbourhood. Hevra Lekablanut, Lipka Bros. Ltd., 31 Rehov Bialik, Ramat Gan. Tel. 71639; 9 a.m.-12 noon, 4-7 p.m.

HOUSE IN ZAHALA

beautifully furnished, 3½ rooms, with telephone, refrigerator, gas-stove, garage, to let for 1-2 years. Apply: Bloch, Tel. 81134, Haifa.

IN HAIFA, furnished flats-rooms for any period. Landsberger (Maldan), 31 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 2183, 83115, Haifa.

ATTRACTIVE 2-room flat, best residential area Hadar, to let from July 1, for key money. Please write: No. 4853, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

FOR SALE: 2½-room flat, near Central Carmel. Immediate occupancy. Tel./ 81826, Haifa, 1—3, 5—8.

TO LET to elderly gentleman: furnished room, Rehov Herzliya, with full or part board. Apply No. 2008, Advertising Centre, 20 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

TO LET for 1-2 years: new house with 3 luxurious rooms, garden, centre of village — Herzliya, P.O.B. 14.

BARGAIN: Kiryat Tivon — 3½-room house; built-in cupboards, 3½-dunam orchard magnificent view, for immediate sale, IL-12,500 Vardi, 9 Rehov Alonim, Tel. 309, near the new business centre.

TO LET in Kiryat Ono: furnished house. Two rooms, hall, refrigerator, gas; garden — fruit trees. Phone: Alroy, 73206, Tel Aviv.

TO LET for summer: airy room Natanya with large balcony, sea view, kitchen. Sharing considered. Lux, 26 Rehov Dastelchin, Natanya.

TO LET in Ramat Chen, near Tel Aviv: 3½-room, well furnished villa, garden. Available July for two years. Tel. 31336, Tel Aviv.

Lessons

LEARN to dance. Hanel Rehov Bretschneider, Jerusalem, 22 Rehov Usishkin. Tel. 62369.

DOES anyone teach Speedwriting in Tel Aviv area? Write No. 25163, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

INTELLECTUAL, 32 years old, seeks English conversation in exchange for Hebrew. Apply: "Film" Photo, 58 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

Paying Guests

FAMILY with 2 children accepts children aged 8-13 for summer vacation, Guth, 60 Rehov Habonim, Kiryat Amal.

IDEAL rest for couple/single person. Long-short periods. English, French speaking home, beautifully shady garden, orchard, 15 minutes from Tel Aviv. Apply No. 3052, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

TEACHER'S family in quiet, delightful mountain surroundings accepts 2-3 children with full board during summer holidays. Apply: Ben Shahar, Shikun Vafikim, 18 Rehov Anilevitch, Kiryat Yovel, Jerusalem.

FULL BOARD offered near Sharon Hotel 1-2 girls aged 8-12 with our girls same age. Nice family; also during school holidays. Apply No. 3048, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Purchase - Sale

LARGE plastic pool for sale, Hofler, 4 Rehov Shfar Am, Kiryat Bialik.

WANTED: first class refrigerator and washing machine from private owner only. P.O.B. 2880, Tel Aviv.

EUROPEAN quality furniture, bedroom, dining-room and other suites. Scheiner, 6 Rehov Avoda, Tel Aviv.

Services

TYPING at home (collected), personal, commercial correspondence, projects, reports, manuscripts, professional layout, consultation. Tel. 6-3536 Jerusalem, mornings.

STORAGE, packing, removals. Stern, 31 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem, Tel. 3301.

FIRST CLASS lady dressmaker, with portable electric machine, prepared to work in your home. Tel. 61860 (4—7), Tel Aviv.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE. P.O.B. 1462, Haifa.

Situations Vacant

"CITY" EMPLOYMENT AGENCY seeks and offers all kinds of jobs. Tel. 3413, 47 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Haifa.

REQUIRED: Assistant Bookkeeper. Apply, with full particulars, to: 85, P.O.B. 120, Jerusalem.

WANTED shorthand-typist for half-days, English, Hebrew (German an asset). Apply to Mira Trading Co. Ltd., 7 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv, between 8-1.

Situations Wanted

PERFECT housekeeper, cook, seeks position, part time considered. Pastry cook. Top references. Write: "Wiener Küche," P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

EXCELLENT French - English Shorthand-Typist, also German, working knowledge of Hebrew, seeks position. No. 3053, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Vehicles

BEFORE buying or selling a car, consult AUTOTRADE, 8 Allenby Rd., Haifa, Tel. 66365.

FOR SALE: Chevrolet 57, model two-ten, 10,000 miles, by original owner. Apply Tel. 32678, (10-1); Tel. 71886 (5-7), Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE: Isetta — B.M.W. — Dr. Zucker, 48 Rehov Vitkin, Tel. 81993, Haifa.

WANTED to purchase by tourist: small or medium car, 1958 model, European or American, fully licensed in Israel. Offers to: No. 4849, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

Miscellaneous

YOUNG MAN (Israeli) wishes to meet tourists. Write to: No. 4850, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

HIGH ABOVE THE CROWD

By Kenneth Tynan

SIGHTS AND SPECTACLES. By Mary McCarthy. Heinemann, 18s.

MY main difficulty in approaching this spiky and hypnotic collection of theatre reviews is that I simply cannot imagine Mary McCarthy in a theatre. But to this we'll return later. Look first at the photograph of the authoress on the dust-jacket. It shows a strikingly handsome woman with eyes like scalpels — the eyes, one would guess, of a confident inquisitor about to grill someone with an unanswerably probing question. Even in simulacrum, it is hard to meet Miss McCarthy's scrutiny without wondering whether one is properly shaved, and whether one's collar is frayed. To converse with her is like fencing on the brink of a dizzy abyss; in this thin upper air, which makes most of us feel faint, she is utterly at home, her bright commanding smile unfading as, with a deft parry and thrust, she sends her opponent plunging into the depths of intellectual ignominy. The persona conveyed by her books is that of some Sacher-Masoch heroine translated into terms of the mind; she stands with her heel firmly poised on the neck of her subject, which in this context is subject indeed.

One knew from her previous work that her analytic powers were dazzling; here, applied to the Broadway theatre, they are downright crushing. The idols (and ideals) of Times Square come tumbling down, unable to withstand the mocking stare of Miss McCarthy, the queen of the patrician bas bleus. Reading her pieces (most of which appeared in the "Partisan Review"), I realised with a pang of shame how absurdly merciful I had been all these years; to adapt the old soapflake advertisement, I thought my standards were high — until I saw Miss McCarthy's. Are you among those who find, or have found, merit in the work of Arthur Miller, Tennessee Williams or Elia Kazan? If so, be wary; intellectuals, says Miss McCarthy, "think this theatre is corn."

Wilder and Saroyan

In the realm of definition, of pinning down vital qualities, she is always astute. Of "Our Town" she observes that it is "purely and simply an act of awareness, a demonstration of the fact that in a work of art at least, experience can be arrested, imprisoned and preserved"; Thornton Wilder's irresistible hymn to the golden age of the professional class in an imaginary New England community has seldom been more lyrically endorsed; though one wonders how much of Miss McCarthy's approval was due to the fact that Mr. Wilder was celebrating the virtues of a static, educated *bourgeoisie*. (The play contains a crank who asks a question about "social injustice." Swiftly and smilingly, he is silenced.) Writing in 1940 about William Saroyan, Miss McCarthy is splendidly fair:—

> Fluffle and arrogant and sentimental as he may be, he is never cheap. Both Odets and Steinbeck are offering the public a counterfeit literature: Odets is giving an imitation of a lacerated Bronx boy named Odets who once wrote a play; Steinbeck is giving an imitation of a serious novelist. Saroyan as a public figure does an impersonation of Saroyan, but as a writer he plays straight.

Yet the review gives one more reason for disliking Odets and Steinbeck than it does for liking Saroyan. Appraising George Kelly, the underrated author of such plays as "Craig's Wife" and "The Torch Bearers," Miss McCarthy is more lovingly acute; she analyses Mr. Kelly's affection for trivia with the passion she invariably bestows on subjects she knows to be beneath her:—

> The maids in Mr. Kelly's plays have a kind of weight and portentousness that does not derive from the plot, to which they make no contribution. Their masters and mistresses daily with them in obsessive conversation... They are laden with gravity because they are the servants of the objects which are the plays' gods; they tend the telephones, the tables, the cigarette-boxes, the suitcases; they know the time of day and carry in the inevitable glasses of water, reverently, like a communion cup; they have devoted their lives to the weather report and the evening news.

On "The Importance of Being Earnest" she is wonderfully sound, if a trifle humourless:—

> Insensibility to the comic "vice" of the characters; it is also their charm and badge of prestige. Selfishness and sensibility are the moral alternatives presented...

And she can evoke a player's manner with enormous, though sometimes ungrammatical, verve — as when she discusses the Gielgud production of "Love for Love":—

> And Pamela Brown's acting style, the words dropping measuredly from her lips as from the most refined and expensive eye-dropper, her beauty, the bland, egg-shaped face, sliding gracefully down into the long goose neck with no decision of chin interrupting, become the image of the declension of form into the sensual inane.

Osborne's Plays

The best essay in the book is the last, wherein Miss McCarthy eulogizes the plays of John Osborne — possibly because Mr. Osborne's temperament, with its indignant rejection of fatuity, compromise and falsely touted "causes," corresponds most nearly to her own:—

> The play almost asks to be misunderstood, like an infuriated, wounded person; out of bravado, it coldly refuses to justify itself... Jimmy Porter is a completely isolated person whose profoundest, quickest, most natural instinct is mistrust. This is the automatic, animal wariness of a creature that finds itself surrounded.

Here, obviously Miss McCarthy is "identifying," with instructive results. Elsewhere, however, she "alienates" and becomes glibly intolerant. For her, the point of "Death of a Salesman" is that its characters are Jewish. In Mrs. Loman's celebrated speech, the one that ends with: "Attention, attention must finally be paid to such a person," she fastens on what she calls "the old melancholy Jewish rhythms," adding in parentheses that: "'Attention must be paid' is not a normal American locution; nor is 'finally' placed where it is; nor is 'such a person' used as she uses it." To quarrel with Miss McCarthy's pedantry is to quibble with a quibble; we have here the kind of obtuseness that might object to a phrase like "the multitudinous seas incarnadine" on the grounds that it was not normal English locution but a Latinised importation. For one so concerned with the higher dramatic art, Miss McCarthy is strangely tethered to naturalistic minutiae; one of her principal reasons for disapproving of "The Iceman Cometh" is that "O'Neill is an incompetent reporter." It is vain to protest that reportage was not his purpose.

I was similarly bothered when, in a list of playwrights whom she charges with "oily virtuosity," the name of Lillian Hellman astonishingly appeared; also when, *à propos* of "A Streetcar Named Desire," Miss McCarthy bolstered up her loathing of Tennessee Williams by saying that he stood for "the Aldrich family and Andy Hardy and possibly Gene Tunney bride's biscuits and the mother-in-law joke."

Apart from these failures of sympathy, there are also inconsistencies. On page 16 Orson Welles' Negro production of "Macbeth" is "at best a piecasant bit of legerdemain"; thirteen pages later another play is described as "stunningly successful on its own terms . . . yet by no means as original or as enterprising as the Negro 'Macbeth'."

Olivier's Hamlet

Writing about the Olivier film of "Hamlet," which she heartily enjoyed, Miss McCarthy achieves an amazingly cavalier disregard of ascertainable fact. To illustrate Shakespeare's use of "handprops," she cites "Hamlet reading, Hamlet writing in his tables, Hamlet with the mirror." (What mirror? Was she thinking of "Richard II"?); she asserts that before the end of the play-scene, Hamlet "has ceased to care about the result;" and later, in another piece, she writes: "'Swear,' says the Ghost to Hamlet, and Hamlet swears to commit a crime that his soul shrugs away from" — except that he doesn't: he is merely swearing his friends to silence, with no reference to crime of any sort. Miss McCarthy writes in a style that somehow implies omniscience, and she must forgive us if we cast rebuking eyes on these cracks in a seemingly impregnable facade.

Cat Walk

As a detector of phoneyness, she is one of the most highly sensitized instruments to which the drama has ever been exposed. No artistic concession escapes her, no trace of sentimentality, cliché, or pretentiousness. With a critical equipment as surgical, and a prose style as vivacious, as Miss McCarthy's, almost any play ever written could be demolished in a few pages. My difficulty in picturing her as a playgoer is probably linked with my inability to imagine her as a member of any crowd, anywhere. There is something antiseptic about her intelligence that would always resist the contagion of multitudes. She is a born separatist, a cat that walks either by itself or with a pedigree *élite*. Yet one of the basic conditions of drama is (to use a word she would hate) togetherness; and I suspect that many of the impurities she finds in the theatre are inherent in its nature; as perhaps they must be in an art that addresses itself to a thousand people of different backgrounds and varying degrees of intelligence in simultaneous public congregation.

(Copyright)

Yitzhak Ben-Menahem : Street (oils)
From the artist's exhibition at Chagall House, Haifa.

Round the Bookshops

IS he very, "too," curious? Does she persist in asking questions just when you're trying to get down to the day's news and commentaries thereon? Well, then, simply do what the new immigrant did when he first came to New York and was advised by his relatives to get himself a basket, fill it with all sorts of odds and ends, and go out and peddle. And, since he did not know the language, they told him, when approached for a safety pin, a comb or the like, simply to answer "Look in the basket."

Once the neighbourhood children got wind of the new pedlar's unique weakness, they began to pester him with all sorts of questions: Where he lived, where he came from, how many children he had, etc., to which the stock reply was "Look in the basket."

A partial solution to the question-addict would be a set of Irving Adler's encyclopaedia series comprising three volumes. There is **Hakol Al Odot Hazman** הכל על עדות הזמן (Time in Your Life, Hebrew by Tova Elitzur, IL3.400); **Hakol Al Odot HaEsh** הכל על עדות האש (Fire in Your Life, IL3.200); and **Hakol Al Odot Hakelim** הכל על עדות הכלים (Tools in Your Life, IL3.200, the latter two translated by Eli Tzur). The illustrations are by Ruth Adler and the publisher is Idit. All that's missing may be "the time of your life," and just refer them to this "basket" when the questions proliferate.

Hoomie חומי (Brownie, Hakibbutz Hameuhad, IL1.800) is a tale by Herzliya Raz of a Galilean Bucephalus, a young and spirited colt that defied every attempt to harness him and put the bit between his teeth until Tammi, his young girl friend, came on the scene and he gave in to her without batting an eyelash. The background to the story, of course, is life in a kibbutz in Galilee.

These notes, Barukh Gofer makes it clear in his introduction to **Jungle Bak'rakh** בעיר בקרח (Jungle in the City, L'dori, IL3.900), have no literary pretensions but are only a summary of the life of animals in a city zoo as observed by an erstwhile zoo manager. The book is very attractive typographically and the illustrations are by Avigail and Yitzhak Yoresh.

Thor Heyerdahl is not a man to be deterred by the mere fact that Easter Island, some 3,000 miles west of Chile, lies almost alone in the easternmost expanse of the Pacific, its only contact with civilisation, in the accepted sense of the word, being the Chilean naval vessels that call once a year. Heyerdahl, eight years after his Kon-Tiki adventure, was determined to find out about it and about those huge statues, ten to thirteen metres tall and weighing 70 tons, many of which still stand guarding the coastline like forbidding sentinels, others half-buried in the others half-buried in the earth.

The natives had heard of Kon-Tiki so when the bold explorer landed on their shores, pitched his tent on a legendary sanctified spot and proceeded to dig, they accorded him a welcome fit for their revered forefathers. He simply seemed to them to be one of the spirits returning from the silent world in possession of **Aku-Aku** אקו-אקו (Hebrew by Rina L. Hadar, IL6.500), the all-powerful and protecting spirit that gave him success wherever he went and whatever he did. This mystical confidence won them over without an effort on his part and they let him in on their most meticulously guarded secrets and explained to him how their forebears had, with nothing more than stones and poles as their tools, carved and erected the imposing manlike statues.

Heyerdahl is thus the first European to be inducted into the exclusively held Easter Island secrets and was even permitted to enter the subterranean caves filled with art treasures. One of these excursions almost cost him his life. **Aku-Aku** sheds new light on the religious concepts prevailing on the Island and will prove an instructive guide for those interested in archaeology, folklore and worship.

The **Shlosha Yamim** שלושה ימים (Three Days, Am Oved, IL4.400) that preceded the birth of the State of Israel were a hectic 72-hour period for the Jewish Yishuv when daring and momentous decisions had to be taken without too much deliberation. The British were still in the country, the Arab attack was on and picking up ferocious momentum and the Yishuv had to be on the alert for hostilities from both sides. Sherf was the Administrative Secretary of the Jewish Agency at that juncture and later became the Secretary of the State after its establishment and, as such, participated in the discussions and is able to give first-hand information on the atmosphere prevailing at the time. He has not been satisfied with that, but has summoned to his aid, as a memory refresher, contemporaneous documents. The book was originally published in an afternoon newspaper on the Tenth Anniversary.

Robert St. John's book on **David Ben-Gurion** דוד בן-גוריון (Ahiassaf, IL5), "The Biography of an Extraordinary Man," has been put into Hebrew by Yitzhak Abbady.

M.H.

Commitment and Aloofness

By Justin O'Brien

CAMUS, By Germaine Brée. Rutgers University Press. $5.

EVERY attentive reader of Albert Camus has noticed here and there in his writings a telling sentence which sums up an earlier book of his or foreshadows a still unpublished one. "The Plague" alone, that novel of 1947, contains such a recall of "The Stranger" of 1942 and equally clear anticipations of "The Fall" (1956) and "Exile and the Kingdom" (1957), thus linking together all of Camus' works of fiction. With a little good will the reader can even discern in it less specific references to the two earlier plays, "Caligula" and "The Misunderstanding" and the two that were still to come, "State of Siege" and "The Just Assassins." This is not the result of chance. As Camus himself says in "The Myth of Sisyphus":

> *A profound thought is in a constant state of becoming; it adopts the experience of a life and assumes its shape. Likewise, a man's sole creation is strengthened in its successive and multiple aspects: his works. One after another, they complement one another, correct or overtake one another, contradict one another too... A succession of works can be but a series of approximations of the same thought.*

No other justification is needed for a comprehensive study of an author still in mid-career — at a time when, after winning the Nobel Prize, he claims that his work is not even begun — such as the one written by Germaine Brée, chairman of the Department of Romance Languages at New York University. Seeing the organic unity of the work up to this point, which reveals "the complex progress of a strong personality," she has produced a far more helpful general introduction to Camus than is provided in either the four already published in French or the two in English. To be sure, she enjoyed the help of her subject, who turned over to her unpublished manuscripts (notably his first abortive novel and the notebooks he began keeping in 1935) and carefully checked facts. But Camus scrupulously avoided any attempt to influence her critical evaluations. No matter how close Camus may have been to the writing of this book, it is an admirably independent and objective study.

Literary Approach

Professor Brée's approach is appropriately literary — not philosophical or political (although at times the author slips into involvement in political squabbles of a few years back). Hence the essays — among them the major ones such as "The Myth of Sisyphus" and "The Rebel" — are relegated to five chapters at the end of the book after four chapters of biography, three on the early works, six on fiction, and three on the drama. Professor Brée admits that Camus lacks a systematic philosophy and, as a layman, addresses his essays to laymen. She even distinguishes between two kinds of essays by Camus: those in which he "elucidates certain intellectual attitudes, giving the basic orientation of his thought, and those in which he pursues (a) type of lyric-

ALBERT CAMUS

al meditation." Frequently she points out that Camus' truths are passionate in nature, that all his meditations are basically lyrical, and that he yields to "a rhetoric whereby rhythm and image carry meaning beyond the control of thought." She hints, but does not quite state, that even so arid a discussion as "The Rebel" may be taken as an attempt at inner definition and the record of a personal crisis.

"The Myth of Sisyphus" and "The Rebel" have led many a critic astray into endless metaphysical and political discussion, but Germaine Brée avoids these pitfalls more skilfully than most. From her book we learn that Camus once listed his "ten favourite words" in his notebooks as "the world, suffering, the earth, the mother, men, the desert, honour, poverty, summer, the sea" — all key words, in fact, in all his writings of whatever kind, which he charges with emotional overtones as we expect only a poet to do. A consideration of those key words, so lyrically employed, might lead the critic to Camus' lifelong search for equilibrium through a reconciliation of extremes — his love of life and secret despair, the two sides of the coin, the "Yes" and the "No," the victims and the hangmen, the judges and the judged, the guilty and the innocent; "that essential fluctuation," as he wrote in a 1955 preface for America, "from assent to refusal which, in my view, defines the artist and his difficult calling." In turn this would explain his particular affection for "the precarious equilibrium of the moment," for "an instant suspended in eternity," while throwing light on his concept of an inner kingdom from which most men are exiled.

Life in Algiers

This book is especially valuable for its biographical chapters, with their picture of the poverty-stricken childhood in Algiers with an infirm mother and a tyrannical grandmother, the influence of discerning teachers, the first shattering attack of tuberculosis at seventeen, the early theatrical experiments, and the thesis on Plotinus and Augustine. They sketch a highly informed panorama of the intellectual ferment in Algiers in the 1930's, fully record Camus' rich experience as a stage director in Angers and Paris, and trace most plausibly the evolution of his attitude towards Marxism.

In analysing the works of imagination, Professor Brée, with her audience in mind, limits herself largely to their apparent virtues, neither stretching to find analogues for Camus' themes nor delving for debatable symbols. She even points out how his stage adaptations (from the Spanish baroque, the contemporary Italian Dino Buzzati, and the American Faulkner) fit into the world of Camus and reflect his preoccupations. In this connection it is strange that — despite references to an unfinished novel and an unfinished play on the theme of Don Juan — she never even mentions his adaptation of Dostoevsky's "The Possessed," now running so successfully in Paris. Surely it must have figured in his notebooks during the last few years.

The only objections that can be made to Professor Brée's very valuable book concern omissions. She might, for instance, have provided a close study of Camus' evolution from the initial concept of the absurd to that of revolt, and she might have included an examination of his style. But she is to be congratulated for having early discerned that Camus will live as an artist, that he stands out among his contemporaries, who likewise endured the convulsions of "an absolutely insane history," simply because he has consistently maintained the necessary and perilous equilibrium between commitment and aloofness.

By arrangement with "The Reporter"

Life and Letters

Borijames Pasternoyce

The June "Encounter" is an especially varied issue. It is opened by Edmund Wilson's examination of 'Legend and Symbol' in Dr. Zhivago, which analyses the symbolic structure of the novel, discovering many of the threads that run through it, mostly following the hints given in the characters' names. Wilson comes to the conclusion that "it seems clear that Pasternak has been influenced by James Joyce's last and difficult work, 'Finnegans Wake'. Zhivago, the 'living man', is simultaneously Hamlet, St. George, and Jesus, just as H.C. Earwicker, 'Here Comes Everybody', is Adam, Tristram, Finnegan, etc., and he is also, just as Earwicker is split in two as the brothers Shem and Shaun, divided into the two personalities of the half-brothers, Evgraf and Yury. Larisa — the feminine principle, as is shown by what her name has in common with Marina's — is given, like Anna Livia, the essence of the liquid element. As Anna Livia, at the end of 'Finnegans Wake,' is flowing away from her household and slipping out to her father, the sea, so Larisa eludes those who love her." Wilson also presents M. Koryakov's fascinating theory about the relations between Pasternak and Stalin, attributing Pasternak's peculiarly protected position to Stalin's superstitious fear of the poet, and bolstering it with the strange footnote Pasternak added to the (1932) organized letter from Soviet writers consoling Stalin for the death of his wife (believed by many to have been murdered by her husband).

The issue also contains the last two poems of Edwin Muir, one a long and striking one called "The Day Before the Last Day"; a new edition of the 'Collected Poems', edited by John Hall, is promised this year by Faber. Walter Laqueur examines the situation "After the Revolution in Iraq", C.P. Snow discusses the alienation of 'The Two Cultures' in our society (the scientific and the arts), Lady Caroline Freud surveys the California Beatniks, and Andrew Boyd reports on a visit to Moscow.

WORLD JEWRY

The English-Language Monthly of the Diaspora

Published in London

In the June issue:

IS JEWISH SOCIETY BANKRUPT? — Four writers speak up
AMERICAN JEWRY IN TRANSITION — Isaac Toubin
THE HUNGARIAN FASCIST PRESS — Robert Major
AUSTRALIAN JEWISH LITERATURE — Raymond Apple

Subscription Rates
Yearly (12 issues post-free)
Surface mail IL5 *Air mail* IL6

Obtainable in Israel at
World Jewish Congress
123 Rehov Yehuda Halevy, Tel Aviv
and
W.J.C., 1 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem

WORLD JEWRY

Eastern Communities

SEFUNOT ספונות Annual for Research on the Jewish Communities in the East. Volume Two. Publications of the Ben-Zvi Institute, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 1958. 276 pp. Hebrew, plus 36 pp. English summary.

THE Ben-Zvi Institute, founded and headed by the President for 10 years, has done remarkable work in this relatively short period in furthering research into the history of Jewish communities of the East. With only limited financial means and without benefit of a full-fledged staff, it has already gathered the material necessary for research and has embarked on its systematic study. The work of photographing all material pertaining to the communities of the East as found in the important libraries of Europe and America was begun in 1951 and is still going on. This material has been recorded and catalogued and is readily available to research workers, many of whom have already seen the results of their labours in print.

Although books and papers, written by members of the Institute and other scholars on the basis of research sponsored by the Institute, have appeared in scientific journals both here and abroad, the Institute publishes its own annual as well. In the first volume of "Sefunot" articles appeared on the Jews of India, Egypt, Aleppo, Safad, Yemen, Corfu, Turkey and Italy. The present volume, edited by the Head of the Institute and Meir Benayahu, contains 13 essays dealing with the history of Jewish communities in Palestine, Italy, Greece, Persia, Cochin, Yemen and Corfu, and includes as well studies of important literary contributions from these areas.

Persian Letters

Izhak Ben-Zvi publishes letters written by Persian Jews in the 18th century which contain information regarding cultural life in Persia and the relations of the Persian communities to Palestine. These are important in that extant letters by Persian Jews so far have not been earlier than the 19th century for the most part, nor have they contained information other than that reporting persecution and suffering. The present collection of letters also shed light on family life and economic conditions, among other things indicating that many husbands would leave their families behind because of the difficult economic situation in Persia to improve their position abroad.

Perhaps the most important scholarly contribution is that of Chief Rabbi Nissim on "The Glosses of Jacob Castro and Jacob Semah on Karo's *Shulhan Arukh*." In the history of the *Shulhan Arukh*, that of the glosses has an importance only slightly less than that of the Code as written by Joseph Karo himself. It is well known that the Code, written from the point of view of Sephardic tradition, found acceptance among Ashkenazi Jews as well only because of the glosses added by Moses Isserles of Cracow. It was Isserles who added the Ashkenazi viewpoint. It is not so well known, however, that glosses were written by Sephardic scholars at approximately the same time as those of Isserles, and that these have both historical and literary importance. Rabbi Joseph Castro of Egypt, who was privileged to meet Karo personally, is the most outstanding. In his glosses, Castro adds rulings from Karo's other works ("Bet Yoseph" and "Keseph Mishneh," the latter being written after the compilation of the Code) as well as corrections from Karo's own supplement, "Bedek ha-Bayith." Castro's work is also important because of his quotations from his teacher David ibn Zimra and contemporaries such as Samuel da Medina and Bezalel Ashkenazi.

Rabbi Nissim shows that both Isserles and Castro worked in similar ways and thus came very often to the same conclusions. Although Isserles' glosses were already in print when Castro wrote his, Rabbi Nissim shows quite definitely that Castro did not know of these since the Cracow edition of the Code, with Isserles' glosses, did not circulate at all among the Oriental countries (the Venice edition alone being known). Moreover, it is shown that contemporary responsa literature did not yet quote Isserles in Castro's time.

Yemenite History

Yemenite Jewish history is remarkable for what little information we have on the earlier periods. The two articles by Rabbi Joseph Kafih and Yehuda Rasahbi drawing upon important but hitherto unpublished literary sources help fill the gap somewhat.

The history of the Ashkenazi community in Palestine, and especially Jerusalem, is wide and varied. A very obscure period is that from before the arrival of Jehudah Hasid and his group in 1700 to the coming of Gershon of Kutov, brother-in-law of the Baal Shem, in 1747. Meir Benayahu, Director of the Institute, does much in his article here to throw light upon this period.

One of the most interesting articles is that by Naphtali Bar-Giora who writes on the Synagogues in Cochin. An important side-note in this article deals with Indian Court cases concerning property where the litigants were Jews. We learn that Indian judges ruled in these cases according to Jewish law, quoting from Maimonides and other legal authorities.

Rabbi Yehudah Bibas, born in Gibraltar and Rabbi of the Italian congregation in Corfu, has an important place in the history of Zionist thought. His life and work are faithfully recorded by David Benvenisti and Hayyim Mizrahi. David Tamar writes an important article on messianic expectations in Italy during the 16th century and the importance attached in eschatological calculations there to the year 1575 (being 335 in the Hebrew calendar, having the numerical value of *Shiloh*). Joseph Eliash gives new information on 11th century Palestine, Isaac R. Molho and A. Amarilio write on communal regulations in Ladino from Salonica, Rabbi Yehuda Avida publishes the "Miracle Stories" of Sason Hai Castel, being a popular version of the *Shibhey ha-Ari*. Ladino poems connected with Purim are discussed and published here by Moshe Attias.

A.G.

Inside Political Novel

By ROBIN TWITE

NO LOVE FOR JOHNNIE. By Wilfred Fienburgh. Hutchinson, 15s.

THOSE who believe that politics is a dirty game will find much to confirm them in their belief in Wilfred Fienburgh's book. Fienburgh himself was in a position to know a great deal about the life of the ordinary Member of Parliament at first hand. When he was killed in a car accident at 38 he had been a member of the Labour Party in the House of Commons for seven years and was widely tipped as a future minister. There is, therefore, every reason why his book should cause wailing and gnashing of teeth in Westminster.

★

HIS leading character, Johnnie Byrne, M.P., is one of the most unlovable personalities in fiction; unscrupulous, weak, malicious, without honour or principle, and entirely taken up with the struggle for place and office. Byrne is a Member of a Parliament which is shown by Fienburgh as only slightly less unattractive: "625 egocentrics all locked up in their own ambitions, disappointments and successes"; The whole damn business is as mechanical and meaningless as a formal tribal dance"; ..."Once in office they will hang like leeches on cow's legs." Remarks like these are scattered all over the book.

"No Love for Johnnie" opens just after Byrne's Party has been returned after years in the wilderness. Although he has been a faithful party hack he has failed to get the position in the government to which he feels himself entitled. Bitter, cynical and absurd by turns he attempts during the weeks that follow his failure to compensate by various emotional enterprises culminating in the seduction of a young girl. He also engages in feeble political intrigue.

In many ways it is a gauche novel. The style is unremarkable and none of the characters matter a damn, except Johnnie. His estranged Communist wife, his mistress, the other M.P.'s casually introduced, all pale into insignificance besides his raging egoism. His failure to become a minister gives Byrne a reprieve, making him review his career in politics and question the values, or lack of them, which have governed his parliamentary career. The book ends on a renewed note of bitterness, for when he is offered the utterly trivial job of Assistant Postmaster General he accepts it with glee and begins once more on the rat race for political success, even though he knows that this decision means the end of his last chance of a satisfactory human relationship.

One great attraction of the book for readers interested in politics is the insight which Fienburgh has into the day-to-day workings of his party — the meetings in the rain, the tedious committees, the cabbaling. In describing these he has drawn on his own experience and they are utterly and horribly convincing. There is, in fact, for idealists or enthusiasts for Parliament, only one redeeming feature in the book, and that is that for all his single-minded ambition, Johnnie is a failure. His self-interest is too coldblooded and in moments of self-knowledge he recognizes this. Looking at his fellow M.P.'s, Byrne reflects that while they all have a glimmer of ambition, yet with few exceptions they all believe in something — all except himself. The moral is, I suppose, that something besides ambition is needed for success in politics.

A stimulating book both for those who feel that politics is all bunk and those who believe that politics needs a dash of idealism if it is to succeed.

Stamp of the Week

The conference of the Conseil International de la Chasse, of which more than forty countries are members, took place recently in Vienna, having been marked by the issue of four Austrian stamps depicting different species of game, including stag, roebuck (shown above) and wild boar. The stamps were designed by Adalbert Pilch, and engraved by Rudolf Toth and Georg Wimmer, whose competent work is already familiar to all collectors of post-war Austrian issues.

C. W. HILL.

CHILDREN's SUMMER CAMP
at RAMAT YOHANAN

3 TERMS:
a) July 9 — July 23, 1959
b) July 26 — August 9, 1959
c) August 11 — August 26, 1959

★ Qualified instructors and nurses
★ Drawing — Handicrafts — Folk Dancing
★ Swimming pool, games, sports, excursions.

Details and Registration:
HAIFA: A.B. Advertising, 24 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 63033 Krasnitsky & Co., 81 Rehov Hanamal.
TEL AVIV: Stern Café, 189 Rehov Dizengoff, every Monday between 4-7 p.m. Thud Hakvutzot Ve'hakibbutzim, 123 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 25131.
KVUTZAT RAMAT YOHANAN: Tel. 71094, Haifa.

מפעלי סוכנים - לילדים
הסוכן
Hassochech
תל-אביב - רחוב הרצל 89
89 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv
Tel. 63473

הארץ
HAARETZ
PHILIPS
presents 12 RECORDS
OF MUSICAL MASTERPIECES
imported from PHILIPS and RCA
RCA

THE COMPOSER	THE WORK	THE CONDUCTOR	The Soloists and Orchestras
1. Rossini	Six Overtures	Toscanini	N. B. C. Philharmonic
2. Beethoven	Symphonies Nos. 7 and 8	Bruno Walter	N. Y. Philharmonic
3. Smetana, Weber, Dukas, and others	The Moldau, Invitation to Dance, The Sorcerer's Apprentice, and others.	Toscanini	N. B. C. Philharmonic
4. Stravinsky	Rites of Spring. Petrouchka	Ormandy	Philadelphia Symphony
5. Tchaikovsky, Ravel	Violin Concerto, and others	Wallenstein	Yasha Heifetz
6. Mozart	Piano Concerti No. 21, K. 467 and No. 27, K.595	Munch Barbirolli	Robert Casadesus
7. Chopin	All Waltzes (1-14)		Arthur Rubinstein
8. Vivaldi, Bach	Concerto for 2 Violins Concerti for Violin, No. 1 & No. 2	Ormandy	David Oistrakh Isaac Stern
9. Tchaikovsky	Symphony No. 4	Munch	Boston Symphony Glenn Gould
10. Beethoven	Sonatas Nos. 30, 31 and 32		
11. Brahms	Piano Concerto No. 2 Op. 83	Reiner	Gilles
12. Shostakovitch	Violin Concerto, Op. 99	Mitropoulos	David Oistrakh

Records are listed in the order of distribution among subscribers.
The reduced price of IL12.500 per record (instead of IL18) has been fixed for the period of the distribution scheme.
Orders for any one or all 12 records on this list may be placed.
Import will be arranged for only by orders placed in advance; early orders will be given priority.
Particulars and registration at all distributing agents, record shops and Ha'aretz branch offices.

Take Israel home...
now that you know the Land
keep it with you daily
★
Keep Posted on Israel
by focusing on

Israel's Only English Daily

Subscribe while in Israel and SAVE 20%

by receiving the 20% dollar premium granted to tourists.

ORDER FORM

Enclosed please find IL.....
for my subscription to The Jerusalem Post
Name _____
Address _____

	DAILY EDITION Airspeeded	DAILY EDITION Surface	FRIDAY EDITION Airspeeded	FRIDAY EDITION Surface
☐ ONE YEAR	IL.156.000	IL.96	IL.81.000	IL.48
☐ 6 MONTHS	IL. 78.000	IL.49	IL.85.000	IL. 9

(annual subscription rates in the U.S.A.: Airspeeded — $87; Surface Mail — $31.25)
Subscriptions should be sent directly to:
The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem, Israel.

JANCO IN RETROSPECT

"MARCEL Janco," wrote a friend 40 years ago, is "remarkable for his capacity to feel embarrassed for other people's stupidity and oddness, and then to ask forgiveness for them with a smile or some tender gesture. He is the only one among us who does not need irony to get through these times. When he thinks he is unobserved, a certain melancholic seriousness gives him an air of contempt."

Today Janco no longer has "gypsy curls" and his "ferocious laugh" has been somewhat tamed. But two remarks which another friend, Hans Arp, made at the time still hold good for Janco, who is showing the work of his past 40 years in Tel Aviv. One is that "he was a passionate man who had faith in the evolution of art"; the other, that in the days when Janco was buoyantly battling for the new abstract art of Dada, "in secret, in his quiet room, Janco was devoted to a secret zig-zagging naturalism."

Realism a Crime

Naturalism was a crime for those young men and women who, in the Switzerland of 1916, decided to ignore the war and to celebrate the emergence of a new art. It was a group which, in its various metamorphoses, included Picasso and Dali, Paul Eluard and Aragon, as well as Klee and Kandinsky. Marcel Janco, then just 21, was in Zurich to study architecture. He had a sense of humour and liked to sing. It was he who designed and executed the decorations for the Cabaret Voltaire, the night club of Dada artists which made history in Zurich.

A few years later, in Paris, Janco quarrelled with Tristan Tzara, the uncrowned head of Dada, and this schism decided the young man's fate. Instead of staying in France like so many other foreigners, and work his way into the Ecole de Paris, Janco returned to his native Bucharest and made a name for himself as an architect, painter and editor of an art review. He came to Palestine in 1940, in the nick of time to escape the Nazis.

Janco tried architecture, but his style was too strange for the taste of the Herzliya-on-Sea villa builders. So he painted, taught painting, and did his best to decorate Artists' Annual Balls.

It was Janco who had the idea of the artists' village at Ein Hod. He was then preparing a survey of Israel's scenic resources for the Government. Ein Hod fascinated him, and he obtained the promise that it would be preserved as an artists' abode.

The idea of a village where artists would work had originated before that. As soon as World War II ended, Janco brought out a plan for artist farmers raising bananas in the morning and painting in the afternoon. Routine thinking and the War of Independence prevented any action from being taken on that at the time.

Today Janco is the white-haired "Mayor of Ein Hod," always complaining about administrative worries. Ein Hod has become a tourist attraction, and Janco is sometimes heard complaining that visitors make it difficult for him to work in peace. But nobody believes him. He is a man who loves people — any time. *B.S.*

Janco: Abstract Composition (1959)

A Stimulating Show

THE Marcel Janco retrospective exhibition at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion is one of the most interesting and stimulating, as well as one of the most comprehensive displays of the work of a single artist to be mounted by the Tel Aviv Museum. Ever since the Rumanian-born painter settled here some 19 years ago, he has been recognized as one of the country's leading and most influential artists. But only now, when one can survey the whole range of his oeuvre — of the 120 paintings about half were executed in Europe — can one appreciate the richness of his production and his really impressive stature. Throughout the changes of his approach and manner one senses the creative force of an individual personality.

The exhibition has been arranged chronologically (the earliest painting is a careful but lively self-portrait dated 1911) taking in examples from the Zurich Dada period of 1916-1920, through the Paris Dada period of 1920-1925, the Rumanian "return" up to 1940 and then the Israel paintings. These latter are again divided into various groups, what he calls "Revelation of Israel," through the War of Independence paintings to the "Images of Israel" (1949-1951) and the more recent abstract or semi-abstract works. It is very interesting to note how certain characteristics have persisted: the architectural conception—Janco builds his works, all is carefully constructed with a controlling intellect co-ordinating all the varied elements of the painting — the staccato rhythms, the accent on sharp, thorn-like forms and a certain malicious humour which makes itself felt in nearly all works where the human being enters.

Janco's powers as a designer are evident almost from the start. How cunningly put together is the intricate pattern formed by the dancers in "Ball in Zurich" (1917) and "Dance Rhythms" (1918) each figure, cubistically rendered, playing its pictorial part in the whole swaying movement. Janco's whole Dada period is very interesting, the compositions painted on plaster no less than the oils. We see too that, all along, the objective and non-objective approach have an equal appeal for this artist whose work seems to be based on the dynamic elements of reality and on an instinctive feeling for the beauty of abstract forms.

Rich Period

Rich and fruitful was the Rumanian period of 1925-40 when his growing mastery over means enabled him to say without exaggeration of emphasis what he felt. There are some brilliant still-life pieces among these works and some almost tenderly-painted landscapes side by side with expressionist and strongly rendered scenes with figures.

It is interesting to note the change in Janco's work after his arrival in this country, when he seems at first to have been overcome by the obviously picturesque aspects and many of the paintings of this period are strident in colour with violent contrasts, although as always he remains a master of design.

Some of his most compelling works are to be found in the War of Independence series in which he turns again to an expressionist manner. These studies of wounded men with their strong lines and deep feeling are not only pictorially impressive, they are truly moving. With an identification of himself with the country, people and landscape, how much more "relaxed," if one may use that term, become his depictions of the Israel scene of the last nine or ten years. Effect is reached naturally and without forcing, as in the "Hermon," Negev and Acre studies.

Interesting to note in some of the latest abstracts is a tendency to discard his angular forms and staccate rhythms and concentrate more on curvilinear designs, somewhat reminiscent of some of the very early abstracts, such as the "Nonsense Landscape" and "Unimaginable," where pale yellows and greens with deeper blues play a dominant role.

Included in the exhibition are about a dozen pen-and-ink portrait sketches which are well worth looking at for Janco is an excellent draughtsman and particularly here do we see his caustic humour in full play. *E. W.*

Janco: Wounded Soldier (1949-51 period)

'The Refusal': New Israel Play is Surprise of Season

Chamber Theatre presents a reading of "The Refusal," by Yehuda Ha'ezrahi; Direction: Zalman Levinsh.

HEARING the reading of Yehuda Ha'ezrahi's play "The Refusal" at the Chamber Theatre was one of the pleasant surprises of the present theatrical season. It is a play which has the makings of good theatre. It deals with the realities of life in Israel, but more than this, it deals with people who live and breathe. As a play "The Refusal" has many faults, but a good many of these could be corrected if someone were to take the trouble to work over the manuscript. This should not be asking too much, since the declared purpose of the play-reading evenings at the Chamber Theatre is to give a hearing to original plays and to try to discover material suitable for presentation.

Turning Point

"The Refusal" is the story of a man who is faced with a decision which will be a turning point in his life. When the telephone rings he must decide whether to continue with his scientific work or whether to accept an important government appointment. At this moment Dr. Ariel Ravina relives the most important and decisive moments of his life.

These concern two friends and a girl. The four of them had gone to school together, lived in a kibbutz together. Ehud had been killed in an Arab raid and Nathan, the other friend, had gone far in the ranks of his movement. Dorit, the girl, after various adventures, married Ravina.

The play moves backward and forward in time. This movement in time and consciousness is handled with remarkable skill. It is never confused or confusing. Much of this is due to the exceptionally fine direction of Zalman Leviush. As a matter of fact, if the play is ever produced, Mr. Leviush should direct it. He might do it without the over-elaboration in settings, costuming, musical effects and the hundred and one little bits of embroidery with which many of our directors try to mask a poverty of material, or with which they smother good plays.

Joining Forces

Hanna Meron, who plays Dorit, had a difficult job. Hers is the least decisive and definite character in the play, and one which would have to be rewritten if it is ever produced. Misha Ashe-rov, of Habimah, took the part of Dr. Ravina. It was good to see this talented actor join forces with some of the Chamber Theatre's top ranking actors. He did well with his part. Yosef Yadin was very good as the practical opportunist, Nathan; Shraga Friedman, also of Habimah, was more than satisfactory as N.N. Sharon, the government official. The real surprise of the evening was Oded Teomi, the young man who had his first important role in "Look Homeward Angel." Mr. Teomi practically stole the show from all of the experienced actors around him. His stage presence is excellent, his manner relaxed and easy, and his voice pleasant.

All in all, "The Refusal" at the Chamber Theatre play-reading was a real treat.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Schwerin Impresses in Amsterdam

LUDWIG Schwerin is holding an exhibition in Amsterdam, at the Sothmann Gallery, of some 40 of his works, all of the past four years. H. R(edeker) writes in the "Algemeen Handelsblad":

"...Schwerin, the sympathetic and modest artist whose reappearance in Amsterdam, after an absence of four years, convinces one again of the delicately human and spiritual qualities of his work, belongs to those Israel artists who are in the first place fascinated by the Israel landscape and the wealth of types and aspects of Jewish life there... His rendering of Israel is a subtly moved hymn to the landscapes and the people, in which and in whom he always meets the old Biblical country as a living presence. Just as the fierce sun flattens the colours and sharpens the contours, so is his palette restrained, often tuned to dull ochres and olive-greens, and the figures are clearly set against their simple environment. In the landscapes, partly illustrative and partly more autonomous, he shows himself mainly a draughtsman who in his pencilled greys definitely evokes as much as in colour.

"A second group, pictorially stronger, is formed by the gouaches with their squatting women, donkeys, and other figures in simple, tight compositions, renderings of the old Oriental life. Finally there is a recent series of gouaches of shells, butterflies and fantastic landscapes, a free, stilled poetry which here and there, in its surrealism, seems to have been inspired by the Dutch painter Melle, though without the latter's haunting obsessions. From Schwerin's art, modest, sound and attentive, there speaks a rich mind but above all a great, warm love, penetrating to the simplicity and the great rhythms of the essential."

H.B.

Little Change at Royal Academy

LONDON.—THE Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy is, of course, the major artistic event of the year in London. The Academy may be conservative in its approach to painting and sculpture; it may labour under the burden of tradition — this is the 191st exhibition — but it remains the great institution that it always was, and to be "hung" by the Academy is both a mark of distinction and an achievement for any painter, whether modern or traditional.

Even if the Academy does not stride towards abstract painting with any speed, not all the 1,542 exhibits this summer are classical portraits for stately drawing rooms. Of course, there are the unavoidable mayors with their chains of office; the elderly lords in ermine and purple; the society beauties in Hartnell gowns; the group paintings of boards of large industrial and financial enterprises. Painters have got to make a living and their children also need shoes even if they themselves walk about in sandals.

Then, there are Sir Alfred Munnings' magnificent horses. Some of his detractors say it is colour photography and nothing else. But they are wrong. Sir Alfred conveys the strength of a horse, its stance, its impatience before the post. Those who love horses also love Sir Alfred and pay him large sums for his paintings.

There are paintings at the exhibition which are virtually jobbed art, where symbols are used instead of images of human beings and things, and ideas are conveyed with form and colour. And there are those compelling canvases which cannot be termed anything else but experiments in thickly laid-on colour and new techniques. Some portraits, too, are very daring. Charles Laughton is larger than life and not at all a likeness to gladden the hearts of descendants and relatives up in Yorkshire where he comes from, unless they have a keen sense of humour...

Landscapes Sell

Perhaps the best group are the paintings of the English countryside—and those have the most red stickers indicating sales: the tradition of Constable prevails. There are less Biblical paintings this year — an Adam and Eve and one or two more, none of them distinguished.

The two most famous abstract painters in this country, Alva and Ben Nicholson, are not there. They never go near the Academy. Nor is Graham Sutherland represented. He is a law unto himself. The sculpture gallery does not include an Epstein either. Yet, the Academy is not now a collection of old fogeys.

Incidentally, Gutta Vardy, who came here from Israel many years ago, has a painting in this year's exhibition. There are a few other Jewish painters: Anna Zinkeisen, Archibald Ziegler, R. S. Leibman, J. Fiedler, but Joseph Herman is missing. Besides Alva, he is perhaps the most significant Jewish painter in this country.

The place of the Academy in the world of art is best summed up in a huge mural by Gilbert Spencer, painted for the Academy's restaurant and named "The Artist's Progress." It portrays a painter's life from his school days through his days at art school and open air exhibitions to the "Hanging" Committee of the Royal Academy, which is the goal. The motto for this year's exhibition is James Thurber's "You might as well fall flat on your face as lean over too far backwards."

B.J.G.

Louise Metzger Watercolours

LOUISE Metzger's watercolours of Israel flowers at Wilfrid Israel House, Hazores, although basically descriptive, seek to present their subjects through a degree of composition. In some cases, e.g. "Anemones," a sort of collage has been used. A plain background colour is selected to throw up the flower in question: for example, "Clematis," white with green leaves, hangs down against light brown. The delicacy of "Russella" is emphasized and another flower is shown in a sprig. One type of hibiscus is arranged in a concave opposed to a convex motif, and red carnations are paired. Quite tasteful.

E.

Radio Review

FLASH OF LIBERALISM

THIS week's edition of "In the Lion's Den" provided the first occasion I can recall when Reform Judaism was discussed over the radio. Hitherto the subject seems to have been taboo and every approach to religion (as to the Bible) has been strictly traditional. It is welcome to note that the conspiracy of silence has been broken-even by setting up three opponents to argue with the proponent of reform. This topic is basic for the future of the country and its relations with the Diaspora, and the whole area of religion should be thrown open to free and frank discussion.

Although the advocate of reform, Shalom Ben-Horin, was well-informed and well-equipped to put up his case, it was unfortunate that his accent was so thickly Germanic. Although in the ordinary way all accents should be grist to the mill, it is vital to rid Reform of its associations with the Diaspora if it is to succeed in this country. As Mr. Ben-Horin himself said, the young movement here is not interested in imitating European or American Reform. In fact, there can be no question of transplantation. Religious reform in Israel has to be an indigent growth arising from the needs of the people and in answer to an inner urge to find religious expression within a Jewish framework. To appeal to the youth, the religion must have a *sabra* accent and so must its spokesmen.

The programme itself was bright although occasionally getting sidetracked away from the fundamental issue. The three opponents of Mr. Ben-Horin supplemented each other nicely and it was a refreshing innovation to hear someone frankly present himself over the air as an atheist. It is to be hoped that this liberalism is no mere flash in the pan and that, having set the ball rolling, Kol Yisrael will have the courage to follow it up.

• • •

THE weekly Histadrut programme has vastly improved in recent months, from the viewpoint of radio presentation. This week the programme came from Eilat, where a cross-section of the population was asked why they settled there. The answers were edited so that they were brief and to the point.

The subject matter was also varied and it was refreshing to find occasional dissatisfaction among the rosy majority; this added authenticity.

However, I fail to see what this feature had to do with the Histadrut. The subject and content were general and the proper context was in the framework of a regular radio feature. There was not a word of specific Histadrut interest unless we were meant to infer that Eilat and the Histadrut are identical.

• • •

GALEI Tzahal has remedied an important omission by starting its daily programmes at 6 p.m. Ever since Kol Yisrael's second programme was pushed to later hours, the Israel listener was left with no alternative programme to the children's hour during the period between 6 and 6.30. Galei Tzahal is filling the gap by providing light music which should induce the Israel audience to stay "in the country."

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING

Puccini's "Turandot" (tomorrow at 5); Kathleen Ferrier singing Bach arias (Sunday at 8; second wavelength); Portuguese folksongs (Mon. at 8); "Chief Redskin's Ransom" by O. Henry (Mon. at 9.30); Songs sung by Nan and Nana (Tues. at 7.20); Sidney Bechet memorial programme (Tues. at 8); Faina Salzman and Kol Yisrael Orchestra; Bartok third piano concerto and Schumann's Spring Symphony (Tues. at 9.15); Music by Noam Sheriff (Wed. at 7.20); Leonard Bernstein feature (Wed. at 8); Habad observance of Shavuot (Thurs. at 5.10).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
521, 240, 38.8 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 3.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.35 Exercises. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down. 11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Offenbach: Overture "La Belle Helene"; Worizsek: Symphony in D; Rimsky-Korsakov: "Sadko"; Mozart: Menuetto in D; Sibelius: Romance in C. 12.00 Lunch-time Music. 12.45 1) Two Inventions, by Bach, played by R. Kirkpatrick (Clavichord); 2) Sonata for Piano Duet by Mozart, played on a Piano from Mozart's Time. 1.15 Children's corner. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Mozart: 1) 'Overture "Cosi fan Tutte"; 2) Kleine Nachtmusik, K. 525; Gastoldi: 12 Balletti. 6.00 "The Week Through the Eyes of the Writer." 6.15 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 Programme, ed. by Y. Shimoni & A. Smuckler. 7.30 Bible Reading. 7.30 Light Music. 7.59 Announcement on Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Programme ed. by M. Ohad. 9.10 Our Political Front — Dr. B. Eliav. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Berlioz: Overture "King Lear", played by the Orchestra of the Paris Opera, conducted by Andre Cluytens; Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 2 in F-minor, op. 21, played by Abbey Simon, with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Eugene Goossens; Bizet: Symphony in C, played by l'Orchestre de la Radiodiffusion Francaise, conducted by Andre Cluytens. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8.50 Hebrew Songs. 9.30 What's New in Science. 9.45 The "Madrigal" Vocal Group, conducted by Moshe Badmor and the Jewish Choir from Dublin, conducted by Model. 10.00 "On Writers and Books," ed. by E. Hamenahem. 10.30 Popular Concert: Bach: Air on the G String; Borodin: Symphony No. 2 in B-minor; Enesco: Rumanian Rhapsody No. 1 op. 11. 11.15 "Curtain Up." 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.50 Stage & Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

4.30 Light music. 4.00 "Musical Matinee": Participants: The Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Karel Salomon; Edna Gali (Piano); Uri Shoham (Flute); Moshe Lustig (Piano); Sylvia Nesson (Soprano); Kol Yisrael String Quartet; Israel Defence Forces Orchestra, conducted by Shalom Riklis. Karel Salomon: Variations on a theme by Byrd; Haydn: Sonata in C-minor for Piano; Chausson: "Chanson Perpetuel"; Milhaud: 1) Sonatina for Flute and Piano; 2) French Suite. 4.45 Science Studio. 5.00 Opera — Puccini: "Turandot" — Act One (with Maria Meneghini-Callas). 6.00 Readings. 6.15 Chamber Music. Works by Purcell, Handel and their Contemporaries. Purcell: Toccata for Organ, played by Max Lampel; Gibbons, Jenkins and Hilton: Fantasies for Two Violins and Cello; Handel: Concerto for Two Violins, Cello and Continuo, played by David Lein-Hen and Shulamit Fordhaus (Violins); Marc Rosolaar (Cello) and Arieh Sachs (Harpsichord). 6.50 A One-Time Programme. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Light Music. 7.59 Announcement on Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Quiz, by S. Rosen. 8.20 Sephardic Tunes. 8.50 Bible Reading: T'hilim, Chap. 75 & 76. 9.10 Sports. 9.15 "Hamavdil" and "Melave Malka." 9.45 Oriental Music. 10.15 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 468, 297.7, 41.7 & 33.5 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.39 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Concert: William Boyce: Symphony No. 1 (Conductor: Karl Haas); Harold Morris: Passacaglia, Adagio and Finale (Conductor: Robert Whitney). 8.30 Concert Preview. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.15 For Yemenites. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Honegger: "Le Roi David" — Part Three: Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 1. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.67 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.)

Today: 9.30 News. 9.40 Commentary on the News. 9.45 Sabbath Programme.

Tomorrow: 9.30 News. 9.40 "The Lighter Side." 9.45 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 "Pleasant Tunes." 6.30 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Brahms: Concerto for Piano and Orchestra No. 2 in B-flat-major. 8.00 "The Week in Israel and in the World." 8.10 Encore. 8.30 Nation's Songs. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1066." 10.00 Dance Music.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 "Pleasant Tunes." 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 7.45 Folk Dances. 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 13.92, 13.82 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News, Parliamentary Review, British Album. **Tomorrow:** News, News Talk. The Weekly British Press. Students from Israel.

VOICE OF AMERICA (19 & 25 M.): Today: 9.00-11.00 p.m. Light Music and Jazz. **Tomorrow:** 8.30 p.m. "America's Literary Heritage." 9.00 Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (434 & 495 M.): Today: News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. **Today:** 7.45 a.m. Morning Song. 8.00 Theatre Orchestra. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Grey Goose. 2.35 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. Morning Song. 8.00 Theatre Orchestra. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The final year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 12.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Grey Goose. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We wish to announce that, as from May 29, 1959, Mr. SASSON M. MAYER is not authorized to sign any correspondence of our Films Department.

Murad H. Gabbay,
Cinema Film Distributors

To Let

in Jerusalem

Elegantly Furnished Flat

3 bedrooms, large living room, unusually big, modern kitchen with dining area; in Metudella Street, Rehavia. For minimum of 6 months.

The apartment includes a spacious terrace and garden, central heating, telephone, latest model refrigerator, gas stove, etc.

For information please phone 3609, Jerusalem.

OLSCHWANGER

PIANOS

New — almost new

Repairs in own workshop

34 Rehov Pinsker, Tel. 51797, Tel Aviv

In Jaffa

opposite the CLOCK TOWER in one of the world's most ancient places

SAVOYA

THE RESTAURANT for real ORIENTAL and other SPECIALITIES, AWAITS YOU

HOT SHASHLIK

FRESH FISH

A sensation for your guests from abroad.

LATE HOURS NIGHTLY.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday night: at 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15. Starting Saturday, June 6, 1959

TEL-AVIV Cinema

3rd WEEK

COMPULSION

ORSON WELLES — DEAN STOCKWELL
BRADFORD DILLMAN
and DIANE VARSI

Satur. night: 7.15, 9.30 Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m. Friday: 2.

The coolest hall in town (air conditioned). For adults only

ALLENBY 3rd Week
Caterina Valente
Dance, Love, 1,000 songs
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.30

ARMON DAVID 2nd Week
Happy Is The Bride
with
IAN CARMICHAEL
JEANETTE SCOTT
CECIL PARKER

GHEN Tel. 28987
4th and last week
Evenings only at 7.30 and 9.30
James Stewart — Kim Novak in Alfred Hitchcock's
VERTIGO
Matinee daily at 4 p.m.:
MONEY FROM HOME with Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis

EDEN
ABDUL WAHAB
NUR EL HUDA in
I'm No Angel
4, 7.15, 9.15

ESTHER 3rd Week
Air Conditioned
DANNY KAYE in M.G.M.'s
Merry Andrew
In Colour
Weekdays: 4, 7.30 & 9.30

HOD Tel. 26226
Micheline Presle
Francois Perrier
(of "Gervaise" fame)
Jeanne Moreau
("Les amants")
Madeleine Robinson
in a superbly acted, exciting drama
LES LOUVES
(The She-Wolves)
Commencing today at 3.30
Saturday: 7.30 and 9.30.
From Sunday: 4, 7.30, 9.30.

GAN RENA
Israel Premiere
As full of suspense as "Le salaire de la peur"
Violent Road

CINEMA GAT
Paul Hörbiger
Beppo Brem
in an hilarious Comedy
HEIRATS KANDIDATEN
CINEMA MAXIM
2nd WEEK
Mylene Demongeot
Henri Vidal
in
EVIL THAT IS EVE
6 perfs. daily
Adults only

MIGDALOR 4th Week
The Swiss Film
Es geschah am hellichten Tag
starring: Michel Simon, Heinz Ruehmann

MOGRABI
DOROTHY DANDRIDGE
CURD JURGENS
JEAN SERVAIS in
"Tamango"
In Cinemascope and Technicolor
4, 7.30, 9.30

OPHIR 2nd Week
Martin Marquet, Raf Vallone, Franck Villard
in
La Violetera
Directed by: Luis Cesar Amadori
Eastmancolor
No complimentary tickets

ORION
2nd Week
of the French film of the year
MANNEQUINS DE PARIS
with Madeleine Robinson
Ivan Desny
and the most beautiful models of Paris
A FORUM FILM
in colour and Cinemascope
Perf. at 4, 7.30 and 9.30

PARIS
CHARLES BOYER
MARTINE CAROL
in Emile Zola's
NANA
3.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
Mots.: LISBON

PEER 2nd Week
WAR and PEACE
Evenings: 4.15, 8.15
Sat. night, one performance at 8.15

SHDEROTH
KIRK DOUGLAS
ANTHONY QUINN
PAMELA BROWN
LUST FOR LIFE
The story of Van Gogh

TAMAR
BRODERICK CRAWFORD
RALPH MEEKER
LON CHANEY in
a film packed with action
Big House U.S.A.
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30

TCHELET Tel. 27450
2nd WEEK
Yul Brynner — Maria Schell
Claire Bloom
THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
Technicolor
Adults only.
3.30, 7 & 9.30

YARON 2nd Week
SAYONARA

ZAMIR Tel. 23331
3rd WEEK
Fantastic exploits of the master spy of World War II
Jack Hawkins—Gia Scala
The Two-Headed Spy
4, 7.30 & 9.30

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, June 6, 1959

ATZMON Tel. 3006
Susan Strasberg, Henry Fonda, in M.G.M.'s
Stage Struck
Cinemascope, Technicolor

MIRON Tel. 3066
NAPOLEON
Maria SCHELL, Yves MONTAND, Michele MORGAN, Daniel GELIN
A Forum Film

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Sat. at 6.45, 9.
Weekdays: 10, 12, 3, 4, 6.45, 9
Columbia pictures present
THE CAMP ON BLOOD ISLAND
with Carl Mohner

MORIAH Tel. 81477
SPENCER TRACY in Ernest Hemingway's Pulitzer and Nobel Prize-Winning Story
The Old Man and the Sea
in Warnercolor

ORION Tel. 4026
2nd WEEK
Kirk Douglas, Susan Hayward (1960 Academy Award) in the hilarious war-of-the-sexes comedy
Top Secret Affair

PEER Tel. 2292
Victor Mature, Lee Gunn in the monumental war-epic
Tank Force
Cinemascope, Technicolor
A Columbia Picture

ORAH Tel. 4017
Action Immediate
with LINO ("The Gorilla") VENTURA, HENRI VIDAL
An excellent, gripping French production
For adults only

AMPHITHEATRE
RICHARD WIDMARK
DONNA REED
in
Backlash
Full of suspense.
Technicolor

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd WEEK
True story of the biggest hoax ever
I WAS MONTY'S DOUBLE
John Mills, Cecil Parker and Clifton James as himself and Monty's double

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sund., Mond.
THE SAFECRACKER
Ray Milland, Barry Jones
Tues., Wed.,
LA MOME VERT DE GRIS
with Eddie Constantine
For adults only.
A Forum Film.
2 perfs. nightly 6.45, 9.

ORLY Tel. 81868
4th WEEK
Le miroir a deux faces
Michele Morgan, Bourvil
For adults only.
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturdays: 6.45 & 9.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 9.45
Starting Saturday, June 6, 1959

ARNON Tel. 4026
This year's most exciting picture
ORDERS TO KILL
Starring Eddie Albert, Lilian Gish
For Adults Only
No Complimentary Tickets

• ORSON •
Norman Wisdom
Britain's Number One Funny Man to convulse you in
MAN OF THE MOMENT

EDEN Tel. 3829
M.G.M.'s daringly delightful comedy romance.
Jean Simmons, Paul Douglas, Anthony Franciosa
THIS COULD BE THE NIGHT

RON Tel. 3184
THE KEY
based on "STELLA"
Jan de Hartog's best seller with SOPHIA LOREN
WILLIAM HOLDEN
TREVOR HOWARD
Daily at 3.30, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
also Sunday at 10.30 p.m.
Today (Friday) at 3.30 p.m. last showing
JACOBOWSKY & THE COLONEL

ORNA Tel. 4738
Winner of 10 Academy Awards!
From Here to Eternity
Burt Lancaster
Deborah Kerr
Montgomery Clift
Frank Sinatra
Donna Reed

BEMADAR Tel. 3742
Evenings only
Maria Schell, Jean Marais
Marcello Mastroiani in
LES NUITS BLANCHES
based on Dostoevsky's classic
Hebrew and English subtitles

ORION Tel. 2914
Cinemascope—Technicolor
at: 6.45 — 8.45
ELSA MARTINELLI
in a romantic film about a dream that came true
DONATELLA
Walter Chiari, Abbe Lane
Daily at 3.30 p.m.
TILL EULENSPIEGEL
250 Pruta tickets

ZION HALL
Dana Andrews, Linda Darnell
Sterling Hayden
in a powerful, exciting and gripping drama
ZERO HOUR
Today, at 3.30: MON ONCLE (last showing)

TEL-OR 4th Week Tel. 3570
The brilliant French film
LES AMANTS
in Cinemascope
with JEANNE MOREAU
FOR ADULTS ONLY

Commencing Saturday, June 6, 1959

EDISON Tel. 4056
The Great Arabic Musical
Boulboul Effendi
Farid el Atrash — Sabach — Ismail Yasin
Today, Friday, at 3 p.m.:
TEUFEL IN SEIDE

STUDIO Tel. 4055
INDISCREET
INGRID BERGMAN
CARY GRANT
Today, Friday, at 3 p.m.:
THE PRINCE AND THE SHOWGIRL

MAY Tel. 2858
The Black Orchid
SOPHIA LOREN
ANTHONY QUINN

ISRAEL PREMIERE

QUIET FLOWS THE DON
After the famous novel by Mikhail Sholokhov
Light and shadow, cruelty and kindness, laughter and tears combine to make this epic of the Russian people before and after the Revolution an outstanding film. In colour.
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1959

Economic News from Abroad

Little Free Trade Area

● The plan for a "little free trade area," comprising the three Scandinavian countries, Britain, Austria, Switzerland and Portugal, has again been actively discussed in recent weeks. Though none of the governments concerned has as yet finally committed itself, it is expected that the scheme will be given its trial shortly, and will be submitted to the national parliaments for approval, so that it can come in force by the end of 1959. The difficulties involved in the removal of customs tariffs are considered to be relatively small, because the seven countries concerned do not compete with each other very much. Therefore, a relatively short transitional period has been envisaged, and Scandinavians are said to have suggested five annual reductions of the current duties by 20 per cent. Moreover, the scheme would not include agricultural products, though some way will have to be found to expand the markets for Danish butter and bacon and for Norwegian fish products, in order to compensate these countries for exposing their sheltered industries. However, as the scheme calls for relatively small adjustments, its effects too are expected to be limited. In fact, the plan's main objective is to create pressure on the six Common Market countries — in particular by squeezing German cars and other manufactured goods from the Scandinavian markets that would offer preferential treatment to British imports.

Japanese Investment Row

● A dispute over the question of foreign investments in Japan has broken out between the business circles and the government. While the financial circles demand a revision of the existing laws in order to encourage foreign companies to invest more in Japan, the administration is opposed to any easing of the present restrictions, and would even like to strengthen them. As a matter of fact, many Japanese industries have been modernized and expanded with the help of foreign capital and know-how—the petro-chemical and the motor vehicle industries being outstanding examples. The government claims, however, that much more use could be made of Japanese technologists. It says that Japanese industries do not spend enough on research, preferring to rely upon technique developed abroad, with the result that foreign investment leads to a permanent drain on the country's foreign currency earnings.

Wheat Stocks

● Though the outflow of gold from the U.S. has of late diminished, and the possibility of a dollar devaluation has been ruled out by most leading bankers, the international gold rush has not slackened. It also seems to have become a major factor in the drain on the American gold stock, for while Americans are prohibited from holding gold bullion at home, they are free to buy it for storage abroad. This tendency has been facilitated by broker firms in London and in Canada, which have launched gold deposit certificates, and by the readiness of the South African Reserve Bank to sell gold bricks to private purchasers. Paradoxically, the speculation seems to have been strengthened by the impending increase of the I.M.F. share capital, a part of which must be paid in gold bullion. While the speculators are suspicious of the long-term status of the dollar, they also foresee a prospect for a short-term gain in the event that the U.S. authorities take steps to impede the outflow of gold from their reserves, which in turn would certainly cause a sharp rise in the free market price of gold.

Cuba in Turmoil

● **Tension** has developed between the new Cuban Government and the U.S. following the adoption of a land reform law that limits the size of foreigners' holdings to 1,000 acres and bars non-residents from owning sugar cane plantations and from future acquisition of land in Cuba. The American sugar companies, which own plantations extending over millions of acres, are afraid that they will be forced to sell them at a loss, if the law is stringently applied. In addition workers are demanding wage increases of 20-30 per cent, while in the fiscal year starting in July, a new tax system is expected to come in force with higher personal and corporate taxes, and possibly a purchase tax, all of which are likely to hurt American-owned industry and commerce. In addition, import licensing was introduced in February for many manufactured articles. More radical measures are expected after September, when the sugar harvest will be over, and a rise in unemployment will coincide with a period of drain in foreign currency reserves.

TNUVA TO CUT COSTS

Reforms Should Benefit Producers and Consumers

By Our Economic Correspondent

CONTRARY to the dramatic split-up of Solel Boneh, the reform of Tnuva is proceeding in an orderly manner, without sensational highlights to focus public attention on an action of considerably greater importance for a larger number of people. The difference is that in this case the issue concerns not a publicly-owned, but a co-operative body, and the suggested changes refer primarily not to managerial problems — in which personal clashes can hardly be avoided — but to practical policies of organization and marketing, in which common sense and common approach can be relied upon much more easily.

REFORMING TNUVA

For some time an attempt has been made to construe a conflict in the relations between Tnuva's allegedly conservative "old guard" and the "young rebels" of the new settlements, but the report submitted by the Inquiry Committee (a model of objectivity and matter-of-factness) shows quite clearly that it was the veteran, established farms that tended to break the established rules of co-operative marketing and sold their produce through private channels, and that it is this menace which has been the moving force in the present reform.

Indeed, the report comes nearest to rebuking the Tnuva management on the question of its leniency towards settlements with a "double allegiance" which sell part — often the best part — of their vegetables, fruit and poultry to private traders, while they continue to deliver the rest, and second-grade products, to the co-operative stores. Yet the Committee does not have too much confidence in the value of firmness to make Tnuva's ramified system as efficient, and its expenses as low as possible, unless it is combined with an overall drive for improvement and modernization.

The committee's recommendations to achieve that can, by and large, be summarized under five heads: 1) Decentralization of the present top-heavy organization, both by strengthening the district managements and — chiefly — by creating five separate divisions for dealing with the special marketing problems (including processing, exports and investments) connected with dairy, poultry, vegetables, fruit and other products, so as to leave the central body only with functions having to do with coordination, major policy and overall finance. 2) Delegation of functions to local farmers directly concerned wherever practical. One example, cited in the report, is the establishment of poultry slaughter and dressing plants which proved a failure under Tnuva's bureaucratic management, but are successful when operated by settler-owners — and vegetable grading and packing plants could also be put up on that basis. 3) Technical improvements in the methods of handling produce, transporting, storing, grading and auctioneering, and the seeking of expert advice in connection with the urgently needed reforms. 4) Improved costing (in particular in the creameries) and a much more detailed application of accounting methods in order to reward efficient producers and punish the shoddy ones, and to apportion equitably the capital charges. 5) Provision of additional capital for the fixed investments needed for the efficient marketing of farm produce by the State or by the Jewish Agency, in order to ease Tnuva's present financial straits which cause it to delay the payment of sales proceeds to producers.

This list of suggestions is certainly quite impressive. The Inquiry Committee did not mince words about the many deficiencies of the present organization—waste, excessive cost—and has framed its proposals with an eye to a radical reform. In fact, it has gone in this respect as far as it could — by permitting farmers to contract out part of their produce — without dropping Tnuva's two basic principles; a joint marketing organization for both veteran and young, mature and only partly developed farms, despite their different economic requirements and a marketing organization for farms of a predominantly "mixed" type, that is, those producing several kinds of cash crops and not specializing in any one of them exclusively.

The national importance of the first principle is obvious, though it is likely to diminish as time goes and the young settlements become consolidated. The validity of the second point has of late been questioned and many agricultural experts believe that the tide is running against it. The time may be not far off when farm specialization advances to such an extent that little common ground will remain for a joint marketing body of dairy and poultry producers. By then, the various statutory Marketing Boards may also be mature and the country's retail trade transformed and modernized so as to require another review of Tnuva's position. But until then Tnuva will still have many important tasks to fulfil in its present structure.

As expected, the Tnuva Council meeting called to deal with reforms in the marketing of agricultural produce confirmed the recommendations of the committee that had debated the problem for months. It was decided to introduce a fair measure of decentralization into marketing but to refrain from splitting up Tnuva as had been done with Solel Boneh. From now on there will be five separate branches in the marketing cooperative — for eggs, vegetables and so on — but the central management of the huge business will remain.

It is hoped that separate managements for each branch will streamline marketing methods. Now that production problems are less pressing, attention focuses increasingly on grading, cooling and freezing, transport, packaging and the cutting down of marketing costs. This can be done if the technical problems involved are studied carefully and if the managers of the various branches adjust to their increasingly exacting task. However, decentralization as such can only clear away certain obstacles and will not solve all the problems automatically.

Competition Welcomed

Histadrut leaders bent on economic reform see a welcome instrument in competition and admit that Tnuva has not been quick enough with reform because it has had no rival to spur it on. Therefore even staunch defenders of Histadrut principles have been inclined to grant the demand of farmers who want to be free to choose their marketing agency, and the Council meeting confirmed the right of the settlements to opt out of Tnuva if they believed they could get better conditions elsewhere. But the meeting did not adopt the proposal that the farmer should be free to market part of his produce by way of Tnuva and part by another co-operative or a private dealer.

Here we have a compromise between Mapam's demand to market through Tnuva exclusively and the reformers who wanted freedom of marketing for every single branch. Mapam fights on the ideological grounds of the pure cooperative principle; the other side appeals to economic principles. Both have to face the dissatisfaction and resentment of the younger settlements which cannot understand why Tnuva's commission leaves them only a meagre income. It may be assumed that this conflict will grow less marked as the young settlements become more efficient and draw their income from a greater variety of crops.

But another conflict of interests between consumer and producer is coming out into the open with the clamour of the consumer cooperatives for better terms from Tnuva and better and cheaper supplies in their competition with private dealers and the coming supermarket age.

The farming community is naturally interested in high prices for its produce. It wants Tnuva streamlined in order to cut down its commission. But in their struggle to keep prices up, which becomes more and more of a problem as supplies increase, the farmers tend to overlook that high living expenses in town are in the long run bad not only for the urban worker and for the economy as a whole but also for the farming community, whose production costs go up too.

We touch here on one of our central economic issues. The search for export markets depends in the last resort on our price level. The various premiums and subsidies that exporters now get may help in the short run but will only blur the main problem, that of high production costs. At present we are moving in a vicious circle. With farm produce expensive, wages must be high and increase the production costs of industrial goods. With industrial goods expensive, the farmer must fight for higher prices. It is still accepted as a matter of course that the consumer must somehow foot the bill on both fronts.

Tnuva is being decentralized owing to the pressure of producers who want to cut marketing prices. The consumer co-ops, on the other hand, try to keep the prices they pay Tnuva down in order to sell more and cheaper. Improvements on the whole front will materialise only if pressure by both sides is effective. We have moved from shortages to plentiful supply. The next move must be to make plentiful supplies cheaper without threatening the standard of living of the farming community.

Marketing Finances

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BY the end of September, Tnuva's fixed investments amounted to IL16.2m., of which IL7.3m. were invested in dairies, IL5.2m. in stores and plant for handling eggs, vegetables, fruit and fish and IL3.6m. for buildings and general purpose facilities. In addition, Tnuva had put IL1.9m. into a canning factory and had IL3.8m. worth of packing materials and other stores. Considerable new investments will be needed in the coming years to cope with the growing volume of products delivered to the market.

Against the total of almost IL22m. of assets, Tnuva had capital and funds amounting to IL14.4m., accumulated over the years from allowances from sales' proceeds. These allowances now amount to 3 per cent for milk and dairy products, and to 1.25 per cent for other commodities. Long-term loans amounted to IL8.7 m., including IL2.4m. from the government and from UNICEF (for the milk bottling plants) and IL4m. from the Histadrut bodies (in the main provident funds).

In addition, Tnuva needs considerable sums of working capital for financing stocks and credit sales. By end of September 1957, these sums amounted to IL4.2m. and IL5.8m. respectively, i.e. altogether IL10m., but have much increased since then, parallel with the rise of Tnuva's turnover, which may top IL225m. in the current year as compared with IL178m. in 1956/57.

As Tnuva's bank overdrafts do not exceed 5-10 per cent of the monthly turnover, a shortage of funds results in the delay of payments to farmers as much as 3-4 weeks after delivery, and sometimes more.

Israel Agricultural Students in London

A party of 18 Israel students recently underwent a special course of instruction at the service school of a large agricultural machinery concern in London. The students, all selected by the Ministry of Agriculture, were taught how to maintain and service agricultural tractors and other machinery. In this picture some of the Israel students are seen being instructed in the stripping and reassembly of a diesel engine which is the power unit of a tractor.

Nasser Seeks More Trade with West

CAIRO (FTFS)

THE United Arab Republic, although tied economically to the Communists, is now making very determined efforts to improve trading relations with the West: Abdul Nasser seems anxious to apply what has been called "positive neutralism" to the commercial policy of the United Arab Republic.

Thus, although the first stage of the High Dam at Aswan is now made over to Soviet direction and the Russians are offering to direct the entire scheme, Western offers for the second stage are still possible. A number of European interests are keeping a close watch on the project.

Western aid for the Nasser Plan to enlarge the Suez Canal to take 70,000-ton tankers is also on the cards, and it is taken for granted that the U.A.R. will obtain a World Bank loan for the project.

This development illustrates the current U.S. policy of regarding Nasser with a more friendly eye, which is expressing itself economically in a readiness to offer economic aid — for example, food surpluses — of various kinds.

Tied to Communists

Meanwhile, Egyptian trade relations with European countries, such as West Germany, where Egyptian managers are being trained, and Switzerland, have been consistently fairly good.

Nevertheless, Nasser is still tied economically to the Communists, who buy most of Egypt's cotton. During the recent crisis in political relations between the U.A.R. and Russia, some Egyptian importers found that there were sudden difficulties in obtaining what they wanted from their Soviet suppliers.

Egypt's population of 23,000,000 is growing fast and despite the development of secondary industry in recent years the general standard of living is hardly rising. But there is no grumbling in Cairo, certainly not in public. Nasser's impressive popularity endures.

What the feeling is in the country at large is more difficult to ascertain. To the European, the economic conditions of the people outside Cairo generally appear to be desperate. Here and there new factories and social and education reforms are bringing some relief, but progress is inevitably slow.

Increase in Holland-Israel Trade Value

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM (By Airmail).—

TRADE between Holland and Israel in 1958, according to the Annual Report of the Netherlands-Israel Chamber of Commerce which was published last week, shows some increase in the money value of trade between the two countries.

Imports from Israel rose from fl.10m. in 1956 to fl.16m. in 1957 and fl.18.4m. in 1958. Israel's imports from Holland rose from fl.44m. in 1956 to fl.47.8m. in 1957 and fl.48.1m. in 1958.

Citrus fruit and citrus products in 1958 represented a total value of fl.84m. (fl.10m. in 1956 and fl.16m. in 1957). But of the export total, they were only 52 per cent in 1958, against 80 per cent in 1956 and 74 per cent in 1957. Other import items from Israel were unshelled groundnuts, which represented a total value of fl.241,000, and potash (fl.891,000 against fl.321,000 last year).

Unpolished Diamonds

Of Dutch exports, about one-third consisted of unpolished diamonds. Other important items were live cattle, salt herring, used jute bags, ceramic paints and machinery for the paper and cardboard industries, all of which were over fl.1m. in value.

This year there were 586 different export items, as compared with 533 last year, though many of them were in small quantities. Dutch eggs, which were an important item in 1957, dropped from the list entirely while petroleum products were greatly reduced in volume.

As to the possibilities of increasing Dutch exports to Israel, the Annual Report observes that they are not great, in view of the small market in Holland for Israel products. Only if Israel succeeds in filling its export bag with goods sought by the Dutch market can a turn for the better be expected.

Real Estate Climb Continues

By ZEEV SCHUL

AT first glance, it would seem that there are few more lucrative investments in this country than real estate. This applies particularly to Tel Aviv, the bustling and crowded metropolis which already covers some 75 per cent of what is now termed as its final municipal limits.

The fluctuations of real estate values all over the country have in fact, on the whole, constantly spiralled upwards. But, at least for the time being, this trend seems to have worked mainly to the advantage of shrewd money-makers endowed with the three essential qualities of real estate brokers the world over — prophetic foresight, professional volubility and insight into "what makes their customers tick."

Industrial and urban expansion, linked to immigration, were "natural" price-raising factors during the pre-state period. This is particularly true of the early 'thirties, when there was still a relatively high percentage of well-to-do among the immigrants as well as foreign investors. Many of them were prompted to invest their assets in real estate or even housing, all then considered a good form of investment.

The establishment of the State nearly eliminated the landlords from the scene. Government largesse in providing accommodation for the newcomers considerably increased national land holdings in one form or another; tight credits and a generally precarious economic situation should by rights have brought prices crashing down. While there may have been some such tendencies, the market — after some setbacks — continued to spiral cheerfully upwards at unprecedented rates.

Tel Aviv Bursting

TEL Aviv brokers explain the present boom by pointing out that at its present rate of growth, the city will be "bursting at its seams" in only a few more years. They claim that there already is stiff competition for suitable sites and that consequently prices have become a secondary consideration. Most of the contractors lead a precarious existence and must keep on building to survive. Many of them tend to recoup for overpaid plots by setting up what is termed "luxury housing," though very little of it actually features more than the accepted elements of modern housing in other countries.

The fact that these flats find customers without undue difficulties indicates that buying a flat has become the Israeli's favourite form of investment. The second is that there is apparently still a good deal of "easy" money waiting to be mopped up.

The fact that available plots are still being snapped up at an average rate of 30 every month in the Tel Aviv area alone speaks for itself.

Three Factors

A combination of three factors, all of vital importance to the real estate market, may offer insight into price tendencies: self-owned housing, Reparations and "fashion." The latter two have their temporary nature in common. Accounting for the bulk of real estate transactions, they necessarily impose their characteristics on the trade and undoubtedly spur brokers and contractors to "make hay while the sun shines."

Cooperative housing is one of the many truly inspiring ideas that ended up by defeating itself here — by outpricing itself to those that it was originally intended for. Cooperative houses were snapped up by the middle-class, and demand upped prices. Nowadays the smaller Tel Aviv contractors cannot afford to build anything but the more expensive type of house, while bigger "popular-housing" type construction companies find the city barred to them because of prohibitive land prices.

Pressure-screw number two is fashion. There is probably no rational explanation for whatever made Tel Avivians prefer the malodorous Yarkon banks to the less smelly sea front. Nor is there any convincing explanation why anything termed "north" is considered fashionable while southern residential areas are relatively unpopular. Prices vary accordingly. A nice plot on as neat a street as Hayarkon may remain steady while some crowded square in the north-east parts of the town, affording neither view nor fresh air, jumps a tidy 20 to 50 per cent in value during the course of a few short months.

The outcome of it all has been to provide Tel Aviv with the dubious distinction of the first city in this country to be divided into distinct class-level areas.

Areas adjoining Kereth's housing estate for U.S. Embassy employees, in the vicinity of the Kirya, are now within reach of only the extremely well-to-do. Larger flats in the city's "Millionaire Row" — Dubnov Street — were reported to be selling for up to IL70,000.

Real estate men classify their customers into a number of categories. The list is headed by what is known in the trade as the "Shikun Adenauer" type, accounting for the bulk of transactions.

Recipients of smaller sums, unable to afford new flats, often contribute indirectly by providing key money for persons moving into new flats. Then there are, of course, veteran owners of spacious flats in the centre of town who, having married off their children, seek smaller but more modern flats in quieter districts.

Last come the newly married, speeded on their way in life with the help of a parental cheque.

Jerusalem Steady

JERUSALEM and Haifa, the other two urban centres, reflect the Tel Aviv trends to a lesser degree. Here too, many residential areas have been permanently outpriced beyond the means of most salaried employees. But price levels in both these cities are still considerably below the Tel Aviv records.

Plots are reported in short supply on Hadar and Mount Carmel, but trade is reported only from the relatively isolated "favourite" areas. Elsewhere, in both towns, prices are reported to be levelling off. The more specific and general characteristics of these two cities have perhaps also had a restraining influence on more realistic real estate markets. While Jerusalem still lacks any real "pressure," planning in Haifa has set industry halfway between the residential quarters in town and the quieter suburbs — requiring commuting by most wage earners.

Elsewhere, in the smaller towns and *moshavot*, the state of land transactions in general is reported quiet. There have been some reported increases in the value of centrally located plots in Rehovot, Petah Tikva, Hadera and Natanya. But the opposite, i.e., price reductions, also applies to some Herzliya areas and other artificially created satellites — former favourites with market gardeners who have meanwhile found out that they must make a living either in town or off the land. What they bought did not fit either purpose.

Remote Safad and Tiberias remain their tranquil selves. To the extent that land prices there are affected by anything outside the construction of immigrant housing, which may affect adjoining plots — one can say that they are linked to the purchasing power of the pound, although occasional speculative value is added by the announcement of some grandiose town plan, which may make plot X the core of a distant-future commercial centre or some similar prize. Veterans, however, are wary. They still recall the fiction of "Afula—Town of Jezreel" and nearby Migdal, "The Garden City of Galilee," title deeds of which were sold to "Blue Box Fans" all the way from Brooklyn to Pernambuco. Some of these scores still rankle in the mind, and what is worse, often on the map as well.

Israeli at American Oil Show

At the International Petroleum Exposition in Tulsa, Okla., Mr. Martin Jacobs, a Ministry of Development engineer, inspects a new Halliburton Densometer for measuring weight of cement slurry or drilling fluid used at oil wells.

Hamashbir Shows Sales Increase

THE turnover of Hamashbir Hamerkazi during the first four months of the current year increased by 5.8 per cent, according to a financial statement released this week.

The firm's turnover rose from IL43m. to IL45.3m.

The Tel Aviv branch achieved the highest sales and the largest increase in sales.

In the first four months of last year, sales of IL20,274,586 were registered. In the comparative period of this year, sales were IL21,677,976.

Haifa showed an increase from IL18,325,641 to IL19,244,680, while in Beersheba the increase was from IL1,869,159 to IL2,056,104.

Hamashbir Latzarchan, the retail outlet of the firm, increased its turnover from IL1,208,120 in the first four months of last year to IL1,780,790 this year — an increase of 47.4 per cent.

Decimal Coinage for South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (FTFS).—

LEGISLATION to introduce a decimal system of currency in South Africa has been introduced in Parliament. Ten coins will be issued under the new arrangements. Two of these will be gold, and will be for values equivalent to the present pound and ten shillings (half a pound). The basic unit will, however, be the Rand, equal to ten shillings. It is not expected that the gold two-Rand and one-Rand coins will be in general use: bank-notes will probably be issued.

The Rand will be divided into smaller amounts by five silver coins, for 50 cents (half a Rand), 20 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents and 2½ cents, and three bronze coins to the value of 1 cent, half cent and quarter cent.

The biggest changes involve the disappearance of the penny and smaller units, and whereas the 2½ cent coin will be equivalent to 3d, the one cent piece will in fact equal 1.2d so that some changes in prices are inevitable when the new system comes into operation.

The cost of the changeover, which will be made fairly quickly, is expected to be substantial. A similar proposal for a decimal currency was recently rejected in Rhodesia where the Government estimated the cost of the operation at £4m. It was pointed out that while there would be considerable saving in time from decimalization of accounting procedures, this was unlikely to bring corresponding money economies, as the impact on the employment of clerical staff would not be great.

Industrial Productivity Up

By Our Economic Editor

SUMMARIES of a sample survey of the sales' proceeds of Israel industry (prepared by the General Bureau of Statistics) show for 1958 an aggregate figure of IL1,460m. — a rise of 15 per cent compared with 1957. Since 1955, the sales' volume — as measured by these sample surveys — appears to have risen by almost 80 per cent, while the indexes of Cost-of-Living and of Building Costs show a rise of only 15-20 per cent for that period.

Though the Bureau of Statistics warns that the figures for years previous to 1957 are not wholly comparable to the later ones, the rise in sales must have been quite substantial. This is of particular interest when it is compared with the much more modest advance achieved in industrial output at real terms, which in 1958 was only 25 per cent above that of 1955.

In the same period, the number of workers employed in industry increased by only seven per cent, while wages rose by 45 per cent (i.e. by 15 per cent at real terms). The same trend is visible in the last year too. While industrial sales went up by 15 per cent, industrial output rose by 11 per cent only, while the number of workers employed was at best stationary.

These statistics seem to confirm the widespread view that industrial expansion has slowed down, but that productivity per worker and turnover per capital unit have been increasing, and, as a result, that some improvement is taking place in the financial conditions of most industries. One subsidiary factor is a tendency to reduce the trade margins — both wholesale and retail — which may have allowed industry to expand proceeds beyond advance in production without increasing the market and retail prices.

KEEPING BOOKS IS SOUND ADVICE

The best way for a taxpayer to provide evidence of his income for income tax purposes is **by keeping proper account books**, and by basing his annual balance sheet on these books.

The Supreme Court, sitting as a Civil Court of Appeal, has substantiated this repeatedly in its recent sessions:

"It has already been said by this court on many occasions that the absence of proper account books renders this court powerless to be of any particular assistance to the taxpayer. The law empowers tax assessors to assess incomes to the best of their ability, and this court is not entitled to subtract from the powers granted them by law. In the case under review, the court can intervene on behalf of the appellant only if the latter is able to produce sufficient proof to invalidate the assessor's claim that he had 'assessed the income to the best of his ability.' In the case before us the only evidence produced by the appellant before the District Court was his own sworn testimony... However, the appellant did not substantiate his declaration in any way, and the learned judge therefore gave it as his verdict that, although the appellant had made a good impression on him, he was unable to assist him for lack of any adequate proof.

"We are, therefore, unable to find any grounds for intervention and find ourselves compelled to dismiss the appeal."

GUARDIAN EASTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED LONDON

All Classes of Insurance

Serving Israel's Economy for 35 Years

General Agents and Attorneys

THUD

INSURANCE AGENCIES LTD.

TEL AVIV • JERUSALEM • HAIFA • NATANYA • TIBERIAS

Stocks and Commodities

Tel Aviv Stocks Settle at Higher Levels

DURING report, the ordinary shares section again centred interest on the market, but turnover diminished towards the end of the week. Bank Leumi Investment Company ordinary B shares achieved an unprecedented turn-over, after a steady and continuous advance in price.

It appears that the market is settling down at higher levels reached after the May boomlet. Fluctuations remain restricted despite profit-taking, which after the recent advance can be easily understood. In the meantime the recent issue of Igrot and the Jewish Agency, both 6% linked bonds, have been easily absorbed. Trend in dollar-linked bonds was rather mixed.

On the "curb" a daily quotation for P.I.A. Trust Fund was introduced for the entrance price, which recently climbed to around 102½ per cent.

Fertilizers & Chemicals' issue of 6½% Linked Debentures convertible into shares is expected shortly.

According to the recent announcement in the Kovets Hatakanot, the A issue of the Shitrei Hisachon Zmudei Dollar will be converted at the end of the month from Registered to Bearer Bonds to carry 3½% interest. These new dollar-linked bonds will, in accordance with the provision of the law, have similar conditions to Tavei Dollar, with the exception that their redemption will begin in 1960 and end in 1969 (date of Tavei Dollar is 1959-1964). It may be recalled that these Saving Certificates were floated by the Government in 1951 and their acquisition limited to IL250.- per person. The sale of these bonds was discontinued on June 30, 1952. They remain registered in the name of the owner until June 30, 1959, when the new bearer certificates will be issued and will remain linked to the rate of IL1. — $2.80. The unofficial quotation of the new bonds on the "curb" is just beginning, at a level around 90%, i.e. approx. IL4,500 for nominal IL1.-, so that after having been locked up for eight years, they will become freely negotiable in a month's time.

Wall Street Fluctuates Around New Peak

FAVOURABLE economic forecasts and continuing demand for equities from Mutual Funds and other institutional buyers brought prices on Wall Street to a new all-time peak on May 29, when the Dow Jones average for 30 industrials touched 643.79 as against 636.38 on May 27. Some later profit-taking appeared to be responsible for a slightly lower trend, the Dow Jones on June 2 finishing at 637.45. A New York brokerage firm quoted a statement of an international economist who suggested the reduction of U.S. payments to Western Europe as a means of halting the flow of gold out of the United States. According to the statement, this outflow does not stem from the trade balance, but from all kinds of government transfers.

Industrials Prominent in London

THE London Stock Exchange had another good week with industrials higher and active. Take-over bids, higher dividends helped sentiment. Brewery shares were again in the limelight on Clores' take-over bid for Watney Mann, while in the foreign bonds section Greek Loan was the feature. On the other hand, British funds were quiet with War Loan losing ground. Gold-mining shares continued firm on persistent demand, coming probably from the United States. Anglo-American Corporation was among the bigger gainers along with developers and some of the old mines.

Reuters daily index for gilt-edged was 75.3 on June 2 as against 75.4 a week earlier, industrials 297 as against 290 and kaffirs 83.1 as against 82.6.

Paris Bourse Firm

THE Sahara Oil Strike attracted much interest on the Paris Bourse with other oil shares and North African Mines providing the main feature. The gold market in Paris was steady and active.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

Consolidated Refineries Limited — Haifa

TENDER No. 3/59

We have available for disposal the following scrap materials accumulating in the Refinery during the period commencing July 1, 1959 and ending December 31, 1959:-

LOT No. 1 (6576) — Scrap Iron, Cast Iron and Steel including ferrous Pipes and Empty Lubricating Oil and Chemical Drums.
LOT No. 2 (6857) — Scrap Steel Condenser Tubes.
LOT No. 3 (6856) — Scrap Brass Condenser Tubes.
LOT No. 4 (6872) — Scrap Brass, Bronze and Copper.
LOT No. 5 (6660) — Scrap Wood.
LOT No. 6 (6798) — Clippings and Envelopes from Drum Making Materials.
LOT No. 7 (6798) — Circles 6" diam. punched from Drum Lids.
LOT No. 8 (6798) — Empty Scrap Caustic Soda Drums.
LOT No. 9 (16254) — Scrap Rubber.

This tender is subject to the C.R.I. Standard Conditions of Sale for Scrap and Surplus Materials and Equipment, copies of which can be obtained on application to:

STORES DIVISION,
Consolidated Refineries Ltd.,
P.O.B. 4, Haifa. (Phone 4371)

Typical material now in the Refinery awaiting collection by present holders of contracts can be viewed on June 7, 8 and 9, 1959, between the hours 9 to 11.30 a.m.

Tenders must be submitted in writing to arrive by Sunday, June 14, 1959, until 3 p.m.

The Municipality of

SAFAD

invites all guests and vacationers to enjoy

the healthy mountain air of

SAFAD

and

MOUNT CANAAN

both over 800 m. above sea level —

★

Enchanting view

★

Safad's fascinating old synagogues and antiquities

★

The Artists' Colony

The Museum

and the

Milo Club

are some of the cultural attractions afforded to visitors.

★

Safad's beautiful gardens and especially the

Fortress Garden

unique in Israel are havens for rest and relaxation.

★

Safad's up-to-date

hotels, rest homes, youth hostels

and

swimming pool

are at your disposal.

★

Organized Tours

of the surroundings, taking in some of Galilee's most famous wadis and springs, as well as tours of the town of Safad are conducted jointly by the Municipal Information Dept. and the Government Tourist Corporation

FOR AN UNFORGETTABLE HOLIDAY COME TO

SAFAD

New Industries Bring Safad to Life

By Y. Avi-Ruth

SAFAD is slowly shaking off the slumber of centuries.

Quietly, an industrial revolution is coming to the medieval town, creating in the process an industrial working class never seen before on this dreamy crest of the Galilee hills. The roar of machines cuts through its crisp mountain air, and the products of an industrial age roll out of modern workshops in ancient streets.

•

ALEI Tabak, the Jewish Agency's tobacco marketing and processing firm, has just put up in Safad a 350-ton silo for the produce of its Galilee and Jerusalem corridor farms. Shortly to be installed there is enough Reparations sorting machinery to process 1,000 tons of tobacco a year, says the company's manager, Mr. Hayim Bar-Ilan. The IL600,000 silo already functions as a warehouse and employs 40 workers under the guidance of two experts, immigrants from Bulgaria. When the machines start working, the 3,700-square-metre silo will employ dozens more. Planned by Agency engineers on the basis of specifications supplied by the manager, and built by Solel Boneh, the silo is not expected to be exploited to capacity this year, when only 200 tons are to be planted due to the winter's drought. Fifty tons of the Ophira variety will be shipped to the U.S. and Europe.

The Jewish Agency's Settlement Department has allotted to Alei Tabak 140 dunams of Ein Zeitim land which is now being reclaimed to provide experimental and demonstration plots. This year 20 dunams are occupied by new varieties. The growers have developed a nicotineless tobacco, the Hanahli variety, samples of which are currently on show at the Agricultural Exhibition at Beit Dagon.

•

SAFAD's instant coffee plant, which was a year old last April, has already begun exporting to England. It employs more than 40 workers. Elite's local Shahal plant, which makes chocolate, has a payroll of 60.

•

AT the Atsmon sewing machine plant, the first enterprise to be put up in Safad by the Development Areas Industrialization Company of the Government and the Histadrut, the first year's entire output of 3,600 machines has already been sold. The factory, which employs 32, produces high-quality machines designed mainly for export. The first sales have been made to Poland and France, and next year the plant is expanding output to 6,000 a year.

•

THE nation's police force has its "tailoring headquarters" in Safad, where all its uniforms are sewn by a staff of 28. The workshop, which is about to expand into additional quarters, revives what is for the town an ancient tradition. In the 16th century the clothesmaking industry flourished in the town, whose famed *batan* clothes supplied even the army of Syria.

•

ANOTHER ancient craft now being taken up again is printing. Safad was the site of the first Hebrew press in the entire Middle East. Set up by Eliezer ben-Yitzhak Ashkenazi in 1577, its first book was "Lekah Tov," a commentary on the book of Esther by the Safad rabbi, Yom-Tov Tsahalon. Following in its footsteps is Mr. Ravid's new Hamatmid press, where Hameshakem has set up a book-binding shop giving work to 40 otherwise unemployable men and women.

•

SAFAD's diamond plant, Yahalomei Hagalil, is prospering and has expanded its staff to 40 by taking on a number of immigrants from Poland. The owner, Mr. Fuchs, believes that some day the plant will be able to employ 200. The cutting and polishing department was recently placed under the supervision of Raphael Pinto, a 24-year-old young man from Safad who only started learning the trade three years ago and has already been awarded a IL100 prize and certificate of merit by the Minister of Commerce and Industry for his proficiency in the trade.

•

MATAEI Hacoma's oil press is working busily on the fine crop of the company's rehabilitated abandoned olive groves. The bulk of last year's harvest of 1,200 tons will be used for oil which is winning new markets abroad.

•

THE Ashtam steel products cooperative, which employs 30, has acquired new equipment and is expanding into construction casts, metal furniture and a mechanical carpentry workshop that will enable it to turn out schoolroom equipment for the Public Works Department. The enterprise, which is looking for machinists, welders and diemakers, has set up a course for boys whom it will train in these trades.

•

AMONG the town's other enterprises is the Kaiser-Frazer Vespa assembly plant, turning out the new 1959 scooter model, which features a perfected carburettor far more efficient than anything used in motor scooters till now, and even more economical on petrol. A new precision mechanics workshop has been set up by Mr. Rosenblum in the industrial zone; and the coming year is expected to see the opening of the Sana pharmaceuticals plant, the Rakam knitting plant and a *matza* factory. All this has been accomplished during the term of office of the present municipality under Safad's dynamic Mayor, Mr. A. Hacohen.

•

KEEPING pace with these sweeping changes for those who knew the sleepy Safad of only four years ago is the construction of hundreds of new dwelling units, particularly on Mt. Canaan and to the south of the town. None of the new flats stands empty as much as a day: the *ma'abara* is being liquidated. Former residents, more confident now about the future of the town, are returning in substantial numbers: the population has passed the 11,000 mark.

New Vespa models at Kaiser-Frazer's assembly plant in Safad.

The Sephardic synagogue in Safad, rich in tradition, architecture, carpets and decoration.

Welcome to Tourists and Residents

Pisgah Hotel

MT. CANAAN — SAFAD

TOURING CENTRE FOR GALILEE

• Completely renovated and enlarged

• Most modern rooms with Bath and toilet

• Renowned Kasher cuisine

• Popular Rates

• For reservations: SAFAD, P.O.B. 26, Tel. 80

Nof Hagalil

Hotel and Pension

Mount Canaan

Tel. 96 (Safad)

Recommended by the Government Tourist Corporation.

Breathtaking view from the highest mountain point.

Excellent Food. Pre-season rates.

Please book NOW.

David Hotel

and Pension

Mt. Canaan Tel. 62

- Magnificent view
- Hot water in all rooms
- Excellent Kasher Hungarian Cuisine
- Pre-Season rates
- Individual attention

BOOK NOW

Carmel Hotel

SAFAD Tel. 53

★ Homelike atmosphere
★ The last word in Comfort
★ Kasher
★ Attentive service
★ Reasonable rates

BOOK NOW

Spend your Vacation at the

בית בנציון

★ Newly re-decorated Rooms
★ Excellent כשר Food
★ Home-like atmosphere
★ Shady Garden

Book for Shavuot by phoning 49, SAFAD

Sholem der Zeigermacher Is Israel's 'Grandpa Moses'

Shalom Moscovitch at work on his biblical scenes.

By YESHAYAHU ASHNI

A WROUGHT-IRON gate, a paved courtyard and a narrow flight of stairs lead you from an alley in old Safad to the modest home of Shalom Moscovitch. Neighbours know him as "Reb Sholem der Zeigermacher" ("the watchmaker") after the craft which he abandoned to become one of Israel's best-selling primitive painters.

It was entirely by accident that Reb Sholem, 63, a third-generation resident of Safad, took up painting five years ago. The youngest of 14 children, Sholem knew want in his home. He taught himself to repair clocks by taking them apart and putting them together again. When business grew scarce some years ago, he went to work for a handicrafts workshop. It closed after a year, and Reb Sholem was out of a job.

Made Toys

As a pastime he took to making toys, cutting patterns out on plywood and painting them brightly. He sold his products for 250 pruta. Two of his toys, the first showing people going to Tashlich on Rosh Hashana and the second portraying a tiger chasing a peacock, one day drew the attention of the Safad painter, Yossel Bergner. Yossel interested friends in buying Sholem's toys and procured larger quantities of plywood for him. After the two men had become close friends, Yossel suggested that Sholem try painting.

A warm, naive, old-fashioned charm is the hallmark of Reb Sholem's paintings, which now hang in homes and museums in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, New York and Melbourne. Reb Sholem takes his subjects from the Bible — Isaac carrying the wood for his own sacrifice, Ismael smoking a nargile, Samson pulling down the columns of the Philistine temple, Eliezer driving his donkey.

His equipment is of the simplest — watercolours, a ruler, a child's painting brush and a rag. He works on his kitchen table.

When Yossel moved to Tel Aviv, he organized an exhibition of Reb Sholem's watercolours at the Katz Gallery. Reb Sholem did not attend. In the first place, he told friends, the paintings were no longer his; they were being sold to other people. Secondly, the show was open on the Sabbath. And in the third place, he might be photographed. The IL40 sent him to make the trip. Reb Sholem used to buy materials for another picture. He is now becoming so well-known that he sells well, and also executes work by "order." That is, if you want a particular scene from the Bible, he will send it to you. However, he remains the creative artist — no two paintings are in any way alike, although his style remains unchanged.

A ROARING SUCCESS

By Ephraim Kishon

ONE wet winter night, impresario N.N. Feinholz had a brain-wave: why not bring the world's most famous lion tamers to Israel and give 25 gala shows at the Ramat Gan stadium. Being a man of action he flew to America and soon had nine celebrities of the lion cage sign on the dotted line.

The impresario's calculation was as simple as it was realistic:

Airlifting 9 tamers and 83 lions to Tel Aviv (29 planes), $30,000	IL84,000
Full board and lodging at the Accadia Hotel, 25 days @ IL30,000	750,000
Stadium rent for 25 nights	25,000
Unforeseen expenses	200
TOTAL	IL859,200

Now the stadium has a capacity of 40,000 spectators, i.e. 25 shows would mean exactly 1m. spectators. At IL5 a ticket, this means an income of IL5m., or a practically riskless profit of more than IL4m. (the income tax would be negligible).

The press printed glowing reports about the ensemble, and especially about its star lion, "Beigele," who understood Yiddish. Newsreel photographers had a field-day when the lions arrived at Lydda Airport and were escorted by an armoured column to the Accadia. A banquet was given in the guests' honour, with the participation of the diplomatic corps, the party leaders and Cabinet ministers. The lion tamers' spokesman, in an emotion-laden speech, disclosed that an old dream had come true with their arrival in India, as they had always wanted to go on a real tiger hunt. For the lions, the hotel kitchen prepared 10 camels and 30 donkeys. Everybody had a good time. A Ministry of the Interior department head toasted N.N. Feinholz and called him the "Churchill of the Middle East."

Two hundred glaring searchlights shone on the crowd of 20,000 which had come to the premieres. According to the programme, the Mayor of Ramat Gan should have started the show by entering the lion cage and cracking a gold-plated whip three times, but for some reason or other the Mayor refused to enter and cracked the whip outside the cage, hitting an ambassador's wife on the neck, so that she had to be treated at the near-by first-aid station.

After this brief incident, the big show started. Lions came on, jumped through burning hoops, crouched on footstools, skipped rope, and finally rose on their hind-legs holding blue-and-white flags in their paws. (Stormy applause.) Then came more lions and jumped through hoops, crouched on footstools, more rope skipping and flags... then more lions... burning hoops... footstools... flag waving....

The show lasted 6½ hours, but after 4½, the spectators were already showing signs of restlessness. Children started pelting the lions with pebbles to get them to put some life into their act, and the lions were so scared that they didn't dare enter the arena.

Next day, a steep decline in spectator attendance made itself felt. As compared with the previous evening's 20,000, only 1,412 showed up on the second evening, 407 on the third, 18 on the fourth and seven on the fifth (of these, three had complimentary tickets).

The impresario found himself in something of a predicament. By contract, there should have been 20 more shows, but he could no longer pay the lion tamers and the hotel bill. The tamers were also disappointed because they had hoped to get rich in India.

The lions' diet deteriorated. On the sixth day, they were served only six camels and nine donkeys, after a week, only six donkeys. The hungry beasts burst into frightful roars, disturbing the tourists in the hotel.

• • •

AFTER 10 days, the hotel management informed impresario Feinholz that unless he settled the bill within two days, the lions and their tamers would be evicted. In a huff, the impresario replied that he refused to have any truck with blackmailers, at which the management kicked the lions out of the hotel.

The animals invaded the near-by seashore, but the hardy winter bathers shooed them away. The lions split into small bands and always appeared where they were least expected. When they ate Senor Alfonso Goldstein, chairman of the Uruguay U.J.A., people were shocked and the press clamoured for prompt police intervention. Police H.Q. washed its hands of the whole affair, saying it had no right to intervene in quarrels of a financial nature, and besides, they lacked the funds for lion hunting. The Government Tourist Office considered organizing big game safaris.

The authorities made superhuman efforts to eliminate the nuisance. After the impresario's disappearance, they called at the Swiss Legation and demanded the lions' immediate evacuation at the Swiss Government's expense, as they endangered the lives of Swiss nationals living in Israel. The Minister refused to oblige, saying that only a small number of persons was involved. The authorities then appealed to the U.S. Government for aid under Point 7 of the Technical Assistance Programme for defective peoples.

The lions continued their irresponsible behaviour. In Naharlya, they devoured 32 passers-by within two days, and thereby completely ruined that locality's reputation as a health resort. The lion tamers

banded together in a closely-knit little gang and busied themselves with highway and bank robberies.

"Beigele" blundered into the Histadrut building on Rehov Arlosoroff where he ate a clerk a day. His presence became known only after he ate the tea carrier.

• • •

BUT in the end, the problem was solved. The government succeeded in convincing UNESCO that evacuating the lions would be in the spirit of the international agreements for the prevention of genocide, after which a Swedish ship chartered by UNESCO removed 21 lions (the lion's share of the lions had in the meantime starved or settled down on the land). The three lion tamers who survived the pitched battle with the police, protested against the hostile attitude of certain circles, but declared that the lions had liked the taste of the Israel public.

By arrangement with Ma'ariv

Expanding a Resort

By A. SHULA

SAFAD is rounding out its matchless natural advantages as a resort with additional amenities for its visitors.

On the way up to Citadel Park, where a number of improvements have also been carried out, a new IL100,000 cafe is opening in a shady pine grove opposite the Glicenstein Museum. Designed in a daring forward-looking style by the Safad architect, Y.D. Miroslavsky, it will include a large hall for dancing and entertainment where a permanent orchestra will be a fixture through the summer and, next door, a bar for members only. In the daytime, forenoon meals for children will be a speciality here.

Swimming Pool

Work has also been put in at improving the municipal garden and the swimming pool that was opened last year. Hotel accommodation is up to par and the local tourist office is at the disposal of all visitors.

But what brings tourists and summer and winter holiday-makers to the town are, of course, its climate, its breathtaking panoramic perspectives, its quaintness, the friendliness of its inhabitants and its location as an excursion centre. A walk down to the Wadi Tawaheen, where springs flow and brooks murmur in thick groves of apples, figs, pears, plums, grapes and apricots, will make it amply clear why in the days of the Ari Safad was known as *hekel tpuhin kdishin*, an orchard of holy apples. Some day soon you will not even have to walk out of town for that: in the new southern quarters, you can already begin to see the results of diligent gardening on the part of the new residents, who are turning the rocky plots by their homes into flowering fruit gardens. The artists' quarter, in particular, is a riot of colour, and behind the flowers there are pictures and ceramics for sale.

The art colony is expanding, and new painters have come to Safad. The exhibitions are a permanent attraction, and the artists' Millo Club constitutes a welcome centre of varied cultural activity.

Other excursions and walks in every direction are experiences the visitor will long remember, while in the narrow streets of the town itself and in the shade of its ancient synagogues he will encounter figures of legend and tradition who will tolerantly reward him with an insight into the storied heritage they represent if he will only know how to ask. The people of Safad are kind and hospitable.

Newspaperman Seeks Furnished 1-Room Flat

in Jerusalem as from July 1, 1959. for 1-2 year period. Guarantee to vacate.

★

Please write: No. 616, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Everything you look for abroad, you'll find on your doorstep

BAINES HOUSE Ltd. בית טיינס בע"מ

מלון-פנסיון · טבעון

ON MOUNT CANAAN

The latest in comfort

Wonderful view *Individual attention*

Renowned כשר *Cuisine*

Newly constructed and re-decorated Rooms with Shower or Bath

Pre-season rates in June. Please book by phoning 97 or write P.O.B. 9, Safad.

CENTRAL HOTEL

MEIBERG HOUSE

Safad's Foremost Hotel

- Modern Conveniences
- Hot and Cold Showers in all Rooms
- Large, beautiful Garden
- Tasty Kasher Cuisine

For further information, please contact Mr. M. Meiber, General Manager, Tel. 15

OFF-SEASON RATES UNTIL JULY 15

HERZLIYA HOTEL

PEARL'S HOUSE TEL. 7

welcomes tourists and residents.

The hotel known to all for its excellent כשר cuisine

Rooms with bath and toilet; telephone

Newly re-decorated.

2,000-year-old trees

Permanent art exhibition

Pre-season rates in June

Individual attention

BOOK NOW

Pension Ruckenstein

The home away from home on Mt. Canaan

Bed-sitting rooms with shower

Pre-season rates in June ★ P.O.B. 16, Tel. 60

"METZUDA" * CAFE * BAR

IN THE BEAUTIFUL CRUSADER GARDEN

FIRST SEASON OPENING SHORTLY

TO SAFAD

For Speed And Comfort

Fly

ARKIA

ISRAEL INLAND AIRLINES LTD.

TEL AVIV: 42 Rehov Mapu, Tel. 61562-3

DAHAF

THE HOTEL OWNERS ASSOCIATION SAFAD AND MOUNT CANAAN

welcomes Tourists and Residents for Rest and Relaxation

Enjoy pre-season rates

All requests attended to

The Unemployables—Employed

By Yehuda Eisenstark

A WORLDWIDE problem has come to Israel with industrialisation and mass immigration — the question of finding employment for the elderly and the handicapped who can still contribute something to the economy and desperately wants to feel he still has a place in society.

A first attempt to deal with this human and social problem in an organized manner was made by Mrs. Golda Meir when she was Minister of Labour. At her initiative a committee was formed to discuss and establish employment possibilities for the elderly. Headed by Mrs. Hanna Lamdan, M.K., the committee recommended that government departments, Histadrut institutions and public agencies be required to employ more oldsters. These proposals, however, remained a dead letter, and our public institutions remain as loth to take on employees over 50 as are private employers.

Some countries resort to unemployment insurance to solve the problem, but our policymakers felt that even if Israel could afford such a course, it would be psychologically undesirable, resulting only in streams of applications for grants and at the same time failing to give these older people a feeling that they are really wanted and have a place in society.

So it was that the Ministry of Labour and the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency got together and established Hameshakem, an agency designed to create jobs for elderly and otherwise unemployable immigrants and oldtime residents.

Today, after two years, Hameshakem's 20 branches employ 3,500 persons, whose problem of subsistence is solved, at least in part, by a daily wage of IL4.200 for a five-hour day, plus Kupat Holim dues, annual leave and insurance for days lost through sickness. These jobs are provided by a variety of projects, making it possible to take in larger numbers of workers.

At ... on mosaic panels at the Hameshakem mosaic factory in Jerusalem.

Ten Schemes

In Jerusalem, Hameshakem's 10 employment schemes have relieved the social agencies of a large part of their problem by providing steady work on this basis for 400 persons. Headquarters are at the nearly-extinct *ma'bara* of Talpiot, where its five buildings surround an empty plot that has been turned into a large tree nursery. There we found two old men from Yemen sitting by a pile of rich earth with which they filled tin cans of various sizes for use in nurseries.

Ovadia Darabi was 82 years old. Since he came to this country in 1892, he had resided in Jerusalem's Nahlat Zion. In the old days he had been a milkman in the Old City and in the new Jewish quarters outside the city wall, about which he weaves fascinating tales in a voice that has begun to quake slightly. He had a donkey then — not just any donkey, but a strong and handsome she-ass that he never had to hit or to reprove although he would load her down with milk cans and ride on top of them. He worked from morning to night but he made a good living. Then his children had grown up, married and left home, and he had remained alone. "I have never been a charge on anyone, and today, too, I win my bread from the earth," he said proudly as the earth flew into his cans.

On Eagles' Wings

His friend Shlomo Yahia was not young either, but he came here "on eagles' wings," in 1948. In the Yemen he used to inscribe prayer books, *tefillin* and *mezuzot*, but with age his hands began to tremble. He told about years of dole, relief work, and hunger. Today, praised be the Holy One, he needed no favours any longer, and he did not have to spend his days at the labour exchange, waiting for a lucky day's work. Now he filled cans with holy earth from which plants and flowers would grow, cooling the eye and delighting mankind where all was dry and parched before.

A short distance away, in a big house, 25 men and women sat around long tables, fitting small stones into mosaic patterns traced out for them at the Yamik mosaic factory to which this department of Hameshakem is on contract. Like Hameshakem's other projects — carpentry, weaving, sewing, embroidery and cardboard-pasting shops, paper collecting and organized groups of gardeners and watchmen — this one represented a cross-section of countries of origin: Rumania, Yemen, Morocco, Hungary, Poland and Tunis, oldtimers and immigrants. Each man and woman was a story; each represented a problem the Hameshakem programme had solved.

Rivka Salzboro arrived in this country from Poland in 1937. She worked in restaurant kitchens until, at 59, she could no longer carry on this heavy work. Weeks of doubt and despair followed. Was she no longer needed? Should she put an end to her life? Today she is back to her former self, with the assurance of a job that gives her a living as well as restored self-confidence.

Her neighbour at work, Shalom Dehan, used to be a typical social welfare "case." Weak and unskilled, he had been on the dole since he came here from Morocco in 1948. His wife used to round out the meagre allowance with an extra pound or two whenever she found work. It was a miserable and strained life they led in their tiny flat in Katamon Vav, and bitterness welled up in Shalom year by year. Today he is a changed man.

They are all changed men and women, now that they know self-respect and security are there.

Marriages Last Longer

UNITED NATIONS. — MARRIAGES are lasting longer but the world divorce rate is climbing, the U.N. reported in New York last Sunday.

The latest issue of the U.N. Demographic Year Book gave for the first time detailed international statistics on marriage and divorce.

The longer marriages were attributed to the fact that death rates for married persons are low and still falling. In fact, the report said, married persons live longer than single persons, whether male or female.

The divorce rate increased during the last ten years in 29 areas out of 40 on which reports were available, and decreased in nine.

Increases in the divorce rate ranged from 0.1 per thousand couples in West Germany to 3.8 among Moslems in Algeria. Increases occurred primarily in Europe and in America. The U.S. divorce rate went up by 1.5 points between 1940 and 1950.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

DAUGHTER, from somewhere behind me, asks, as far as I can hear her, if she looks like a Jew. Consider this a foolish question and say so, not troubling to lift my head from the household accounts which are bothersome enough without mixing in ethnic theories. Tell her I do not know what a Jew looks like and neither does anyone else. In a louder and rather testy tone she says she wants to know if she looks like the *dew*.

•

THIS sounds so odd that I am forced to abandon an elusive IL3.500 and turn round to give her my full attention. Observe that she is dressed in flowing white draperies one of which seems to be my nylon underskirt. After some consideration tell her that she looks as much like the dew as she looks like anything else and ask why she should want to achieve such a resemblance. She says shortly that she is taking part in "The Dance of the Hours" and that she doesn't like her dress, her dance or her looks. She demonstrates her dance, humming breathlessly. Cannot honestly say that it conveys the impression of a dewdrop, but cannot say either that it does not. She begs me to come to Mme. Ludwig and tell her that she looks horrible in comparison with the other girls.

•

BEFORE I can do so Mme. L. launches herself upon me and tells me with great enthusiasm that my daughter is enchanting and graceful and talented, and who should know if not she who was *Maitresse de Ballet* at the Berlin Opera for so many years. Convey this information to my offspring who does not seem convinced but who consents to continue to rehearse. She is collected by the Early Morning Hours who leap about most energetically and make me feel quite tired, but I often feel tired in the mornings. These retire and are replaced by Afternoon and Evening Hours. The Night Hours, rather than conveying sleep, glide around in black draperies so vigorously that they suggest goings on, rather than well-earned repose.

•

MME. L. then presses a large number of tickets upon me and says she is sure I have lots of friends who are dying to come and see the children dance (cannot think of any at the moment, fond relatives having gone back to England). She adds that I will come the more eagerly as the concert is for the benefit of the Nahariya School Band, to buy them bigger drums and louder trumpets with which to practise outside our house. Daughter on the other hand says not to tell anyone we know that she will be performing as the presence of an acquaintance in the audience will inhibit her from dancing.

SON says not to worry, he will not come and neither will any of his friends. He says if he wants to know the time he would rather look at the clock.

Baroness Lina de Rothschild inspected an honour guard she found delightfully feminine, when guest of Spon-Alul Dina Werth, Commander of Chen, during her visit last week.

How Feeding Problems Are Created with Babies

By Dr. Pearl Ketcher

UDI'S mother said to me: "I am so worried. My baby doesn't eat."

Udi is a bright sturdy baby aged nine months.

After I had examined him and talked a little more to the mother, I found that Udi was eating quite well and adequately. But he did not eat as much as his mother thought he should eat. The problem was not Udi but mother.

Avi's mother said: "My baby eats only 80 grams for me." Her "for me" was very revealing. And she laughed when I mentioned it, as if it were a revelation for her too. She was a nice person, but still "feeling her way," quite naturally, as Avi was her first baby.

The responsibility of feeding a young baby is a very real one, since the infant is entirely dependent on the mother. Quite often, therefore, just to be "on the safe side," mother will give the baby more than he needs or wants, with unhappy results for both.

The fact is that babies usually manage their diets pretty well when the mother tries to understand the baby's needs instead of trying to get the baby to understand her needs.

To be quite sure that baby is eating enough, mother may weigh him after every meal. This procedure may cause her undue anxiety. Babies may want to eat more at one feeding than at another just as grown-ups often vary the quantity of food they eat at different meals. What holds for the goose is often true for the gosling.

When mothers stop demanding, the babies usually respond by eating well.

I am concerned, of course, in these articles only with child management and not with physical ailments of children; there are feeding problems where something is physically wrong with the baby. A marginal case is when the baby is teething. If a baby who has been eating well begins to go off his food, look in his mouth and you may find his gums swollen and tender. You should be surprised that he has not been more troublesome than merely "going off his food." Grown-ups are often a good deal more troublesome when they have a toothache. Especially at this time, don't try forcing food into a sore mouth; when the soreness has gone, he'll start eating again.

Shula, aged five months, was brought to me by her mother with the complaint that she vomited. It soon transpired that mother was feeding her infant always just a little beyond the point of satisfaction. Shula responded in the only way she knew. A grown-up might do the same. What is the result? The actual food intake is less than it would have been had the extra few grams not been forced into the child.

And the second result is mutual frustration and anger. For when mother persists in forcing unwanted food upon the baby, and baby persists in rejecting it by vomiting, the thought of feeding time becomes a horror for both.

Thus are "feeding problems" created.

PEN FRIENDS

THE FIFTH GRADE of Temple B'nai Yeshurun, So. Orange, N. J. Religious School, would like pen friends in Israel. Write to Edw. Hollander, 84 Kipling Avenue, Springfield, N.J., U.S.A., who is on the faculty of the school.

A/2C SOLOMON L. PELHAM, P-1690, P.O.B. 122, 36ist at AEMS, Lockbourne, AFB, Columbus 17, Ohio, U.S.A., is 22 years old. He sincerely desires to correspond with an Israeli aged 20 to 24. His interests are widespread, embracing anything from weightlifting to philosophy and he describes himself as: "Negro, height approximately 6 ft., weight 180 lbs, muscular physique."

HOWARD COON, 24, of 291 E. Mt. Eden Avenue, Bronx 58, New York, N.Y. U.S.A., is very much interested in starting a pen pal relationship with someone in Israel, preferably a girl near his own age.

M. L. CALDWELL, 95 Makara Road, Karori, Wellington, New Zealand, would like to exchange Israel stamps for N. Zealand, Australian or Pacific Island stamps.

Griller for Every Housewife

By Molly Bar-David

BEING the happy owner of an Ilpas' Grillpas, I was pleased to attend a food demonstration given by Palalum to introduce their Palagrill, which is based on the same principle as the Ilpas, though it is of a somewhat different construction. These grillers can be used on a kerosene burner, a gas flame or electric stove. For the demonstration at Luky's restaurant, Amisragas installed four burners on the bar and the chef prepared eleven different foods, each explained by the nutritionist, Lilian Cornfeld.

To demonstrate the versatility of this type of utensil not only grilled foods were prepared, but also steamed, baked, simmered, fried, and toasted. They were: Baked Potato, Eggplant and Pepper, Creme Brulee, Steamed Apples, Egg Poached in Tomato, Pizza, Toasted Cheese, Waffles, Grilled Fish, Sukiyaki, Grilled Chicken, Steak and Cake. All this was ready and served within two hours, as Lilian gave us tips on every dish.

Grilling is a very ancient form of cooking — probably the earliest — and its principles are, today applied not only in outdoor cooking over hot coals, but in gas or electric grills. Most Israel housewives cannot afford such appliances and therefore the all-in-one vessel which can stew, boil, as well as bake *and* grill is certainly a find for the new bride or the economical housewife. Certainly food is tastier, easier to prepare when grilled. It is also healthier for those who must avoid fats. Foods can be cooked in these grillers without more than a greasing of fat, and this, as well as the excess in the food itself, runs down into the ridges or grooves instead of permeating the food.

Here are some of the very good things made at the demonstration for the Press:

Creme Brulee

This is really a custard with a sauce of burnt sugar: a most nourishing, light and delightful dessert which is normally prepared in a pan of hot water placed in the oven:

2 cups milk, ½ cup sugar, 1 tsp. vanilla, 4 eggs, 3 tbsps. sugar, 1 tbsp. water.

Scald the milk with the ½ cup sugar and cool to lukewarm. Add vanilla. Beat eggs and gradually add the milk to eggs. Place the sugar in a pan over direct heat and melt it until dark brown. Add the tablespoon of water until sugar is dissolved. Pour a little of this caramelized sugar into the bottom of Pyrex glasses and then pour the custard mixture over this. Put the glasses into the griller, surrounded by hot water. Cover and bake for about half an hour until set. Chill and unmould.

Egg in Tomato Shell

Scoop out large tomatoes and place on greased grill. Break into each a small egg. Season with salt and pepper and dot with butter. Cover and bake until egg sets.

Sukiyaki

This dish is usually made with vegetables and strips of meat or fowl, but at the demonstration Lilian gave us the vegetables only. They were wonderful and cooked in only three minutes.

Heat the griller and add oil for shallow frying. Add vegetables — cabbage, carrots, peppers, celery stalks, onions, all cut into long strips, and fry quickly, stirring often. Sprinkle with a little brown sugar and salt and add soy sauce or soup seasoning. Mix well and continue frying for a total of three minutes. The vegetables should be only partially cooked.

Steamed Apples

This tasted ever so good at the demonstration. But then, apples at their price in Israel always taste too good to eat. Core the apples, place on the grill and fill with raisins and sugar. Add a little butter and some hot water—enough to cover the bottom of the utensil. Sprinkle with cinnamon, put on the cover and steam on a low flame for 20 minutes. As Lilian pointed out, this method prevents the apples from shrinking as they do in ordinary baking.

Pancakes

Mix 1½ cups flour with 1 bottle of *lebeniya*, 1 egg, 1 tbsp. melted fat, ½ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. sugar and 1 tsp. baking soda. Drop tablespoon of the mixture at a time onto the hot greased grill and brown on both sides. Be sure to lower the flame to prevent burning. Serve with honey or marmalade or sugar and butter.

Grilled Fish

Wipe the washed fish very carefully with a cloth or dust with flour until very dry, sprinkle with salt, pepper, paprika, brush with a little oil and place on the hot greased grill until seared, then turn over. If the fish is large, cut two or three gashes in it to prevent it from curling up.

Home Economics College Graduates Are Assured Jobs

By Diana Lerner

IF the group of new immigrants from France, Morocco, Egypt, Algiers, and Yemen enjoyed their cheese party at Mevaseret Yerushalayim last week, it was mainly because of the instruction provided by the Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Aiming to teach the newcomers to plan meals within their budgets, the 14 dishes at the food demonstration substituted white cheese for meat, and turned out to be tasty, nutritious, inexpensive and easy to prepare.

Students were allowed to add their own flavouring to give the dishes a familiar taste and so mint, saffron, paprika, thyme, oil, olives—favourites for Easterners' palates — were added to the various preparations. Using the vegetables in season, cabbage, pepper and marrow were stuffed with rice and white cheese. There was also salad with cheese, cheese doughnuts, a yeast cake with a cheese base, cheese omelettes and cheese-flavoured custard.

Mevaseret Yerushalayim is only one of the many centres where the Ministry of Education and Culture Nutrition Department holds nutrition and cooking classes for newcomers.

Begun by Hadassah

Initiated by Hadassah as far back as 1925, the Nutrition Department was made an integral part of the Ministry in 1953. Its aim was to raise the standards of nutrition and thus improve health. Receiving the active help of the Food and Agriculture Organization, which came forward with expert advice, equipment and fellowships study abroad for the staff, the Ministry established a College of Home Economics in 1953. It is located in the Kirya, in Jerusalem, and gives prospective teachers of College of Home Economics in elementary and vocational schools a two-year course, and dietitians in hospitals and institutions a three-year course. The teaching of Home Economics in secondary schools is being tried for the first time in the Beersheba Municipal Secondary School.

During June, some 20 young women aged 18 to 20 will be graduated from the College. They will find work in elementary schools where teaching kitchens exist. Registration for the next semester continues until June 10.

Every graduate is assured of a job, Dr. Sarah Bavly, Dean of the College and Director of the Department of Nutrition, says. Nutrition and home economics teachers receive the same salary as elementary school teachers, and dietitians as registered nurses. Moreover, Dr. Bavly declares, they are filling an urgent need by entering the field. At present, she says, there are only 170 teachers in 1,300 schools and kindergartens where a total of 120,000 children get school lunches daily.

The College also runs an extension programme, giving guidance in nutrition and home economics for women, and short courses for teachers in nutrition and home economics who want additional training. Recently, for example, the College organized an intensive eight-month course at the request of the Jewish Agency, Ministry of Labour and women's organizations to train instructors who work among immigrants in the towns and villages and in Ministry of Labour youth centres. These women are now doing a pioneering job in immigrant centres supplementing the work of the social workers.

Last month a group of 20 immigrants, formerly school teachers of subjects such as Latin, Greek, and literature in their native tongues in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, completed an intensive four-month course in the College which will qualify them to teach cooking and nutrition in Israel.

Guidance in Home Economics for Women, emanating from four well-equipped centres in the main cities, covers about 100 different localities and 26,000 women are being reached annually by 1,200 different courses, exhibits and demonstrations.

Influence on Food Habits

Research work, another integral part of the College programme, includes studies on food consumption patterns by a cross-section of the population, on the influence of the teaching of nutrition in school on food habits at home, and on the food eaten by pregnant women in correlation with a medical survey of these women.

Food composition tables and guides of various sorts are also published from time to time.

In addition, the College is engaged actively in advisory work, with the Dean of the College being on the advisory committee for the Consumer Price Index, the Nutrition Committee of the Ministry of Health, of the UNICEF Committee and others. She was recently appointed a member of the joint F.O.A.-W.H.O. committee on nutrition problems in Europe.

Wide Field

The staff of the college serves on advisory committees of the Diabetes Society, of the Army food services, of the Hadassah dietetic service, of the Jerusalem Municipality care of the aged programme, and of the Centre for Home Economics guidance in the Ministry of Agriculture.

The chairman of the Advisory Council is Dr. Z. Adar, Dean of the School of Education of the Hebrew University, which comprises, among others, representatives of various bodies interested in employing the graduates of the College, such as the Ministries of Education, Health, Labour and Agriculture.

FAO aid helped set up these perfectly equipped student kitchens at the College. They are as precise as the physics laboratory shown below.

What's cooking?

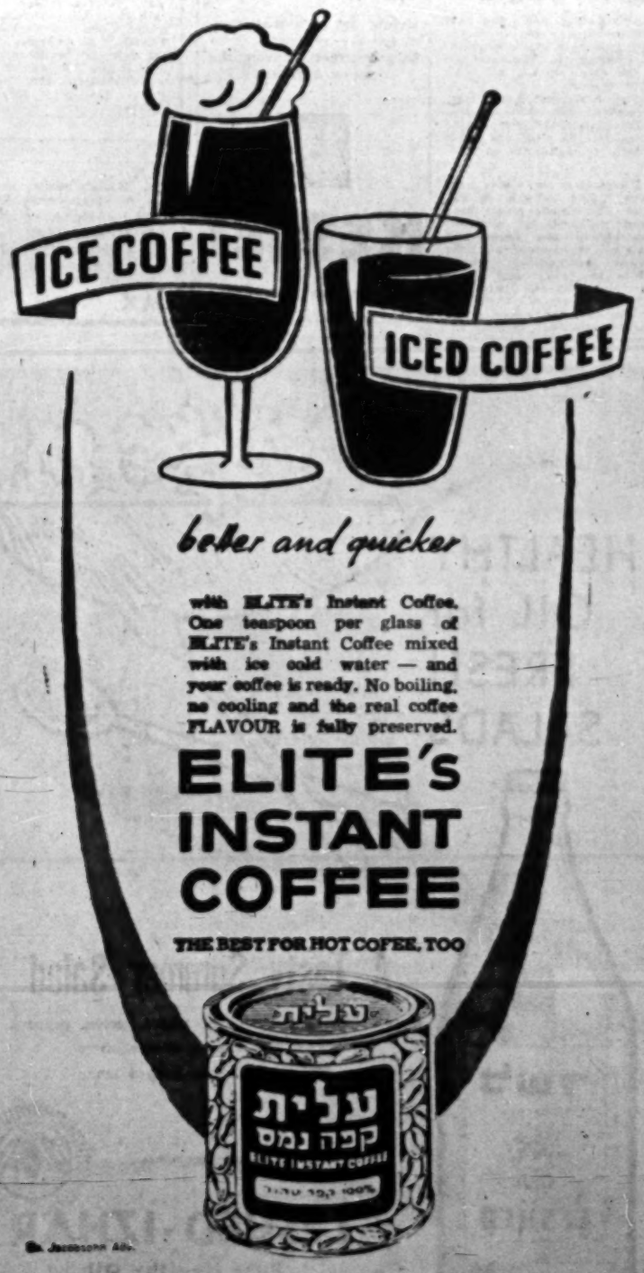
By SHOSH

...Some women have all the luck! Take Lady Rundall, wife of the British Ambassador: she is off to London to marry off her daughter and on top of that her ambassador husband has been advised of his transfer, so now he is the one who has to do all the packing! And as if that were not enough, he has to attend the numerous farewell parties in his honour all the Israel diplomats are throwing for him; in short, there isn't even time to pack away his ties...

...but jokes aside: each of the Hadassah and B'nai B'rith women delegates now milling about in our hotel lobbies seems to have brought along more dresses for her Israel stay than I have ever had since the age of ten! The Wizo ladies are simply green with envy...

...At one hotel I happened to spot a group of B'nai B'rith women delegates who were all too obviously sweltering in the Hamsin heat, and no wonder: a mink stole always warms the wearer, even if it is so precious that one dare not leave it in one's room...

...They need not have been so stoic about it: VITA's genuine fruit soup, or some of VITA's homemade ice cream would have done the trick... (Advt.)



better and quicker

with ELITE's Instant Coffee. One teaspoon per glass of ELITE's Instant Coffee mixed with ice cold water — and your coffee is ready. No boiling, no cooling and the real coffee FLAVOUR is fully preserved.

ELITE'S INSTANT COFFEE

THE BEST FOR HOT COFEE, TOO

PRODUCED BY "ELITE" (Food Industries) Ltd. SAFAD

With that delicious new taste

BLUE BAND

The finest fruit

the finest Ice Cream:

OSEM Pineapple

as well as Vanilla, Mocca, Chocolate

IN SUMMER

Lighter Cooking — Better Eating

Food Columnist Molly Lyons-Bar-David shows you the way to tastier meals, based on Vita Soups, prepared in less time, without much work and easy on your budget.

EASY-QUICK MENU No. 3

Tomato-Mushroom Bisque
Cheese Dreams with Vita Cucumbers
Strawberry Ice Cream with Berries

Here's How:
TOMATO-MUSHROOM BISQUE

1 Pkg. Vita Tomato Soup
1 Pkg. Vita Mushroom Soup
2 cups water,
2 cups milk,
1 tbsp. butter.

Mix together Vita Tomato and Mushroom Soup powders and add water. Cook together for 5 minutes to make a sauce. Heat milk gradually adding the sauce to the milk, stirring well to keep the Bisque smooth. Serve hot with a small cube of butter in each bowl.

Idea: Cheese Dreams — a yellow cheese sandwich dipped in egg and fried — are wonderful with Vita's Cucumbers in brine, and excellent after this Bisque. Top your bowl with Strawberry Ice Cream garnished with fresh berries.

VITA

CUT OUT AND KEEP

Her Seventeenth Child

Forty-two-year-old Mrs. Shoshana Mizrahi sets record with her eighth son born last week at the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. The infant has eight sisters at home (one child died in infancy). Both Mr. and Mrs. Mizrahi are sabras.

Photo by Munsberg

U.S. Fashion Award For High-Style Cottons

By a Special Correspondent

COTTON for high fashion is the slogan of the U.S.A. National Cotton Council, and in order to give it the widest possible publicity, they, together with eight leading cotton textile firms, sponsor an annual award.

This now highly coveted award was won this year by top American fashion designer Pauline Trigere. This is the seventh award given by the Council for the "most distinguished use of cotton for the year" and cites Miss Trigere for her discriminating use of black, brown and navy cotton for town costumes and evening clothes. The winner was selected by a panel of U.S.A. store executives and fashion editors of leading publications.

Following the presentation, attended by New York City officials (Mayor Wagner made the actual presentation), there was a showing of 30 Blue Ribbon Cottons, organized by Eleanor Lambert, who recently visited Israel on behalf of Maskit, coordinator of the award.

French-born Pauline Trigere, who came to the U.S. in 1937, worked briefly for Ben Gershel and Hattie Carnegie, and in 1942 with her brother Robert set up her own business. Robert crisscrossed America selling her first 12-piece collection out of huge valises. Today the firm grosses over $2,000,000 a year, and is represented in every top U.S. fashion store.

Her award-winning clothes would indicate a nod to Paris's ill-fated sack, cum chemise, cum sheath, but shows a dramatic flare for fine cut and distinguished simplicity.

In a two-tone cotton dress Trigere has a fitted, unbelted waistline. A panel of lighter tone goes down the front from the high, collarless neckline to the hem of the full, unpressed pleated skirt. In another summer sheath of corded cotton pique with tiny buttons from high, slashed neckline to the fitted, unbelted waistline, the skirt is slim with pocket detailing at the hipline.

In another printed cotton costume, Pauline Trigere features a waist-length jacket with big butterfly sleeves over a full-skirted dress. The dress bares the back to the waist, where a self-fabric belt ties in a bow. She also gets a dramatic effect by coating a burnt sienna cotton dress with a diaphanous white cotton chiffon stole framed with matching chambray.

Other honours designer Trigere has won in the past are the Coty American Fashion Critics' Award in 1949, and its return award in 1951; the Neiman-Marcus Award in 1950 and 1952, and the NBC-TV "Today" Show 1958 Fashion Award as the "most original designer."

mr. & mrs.

Even and Cool With Plants Indoors and Out

BEFORE going away to the seashore for a few days recently, we asked our neighbour if she would be good enough to come in and water our indoor plants and outdoor flower boxes while we were away. She readily agreed, and while on our visit we told our friends how relieved we were. Everyone agreed, but one added the following piece of advice in case of a future emergency with no kind neighbour available:

Take some strips of soft white cloth, about an inch wide and two feet or so long. Place a pail, filled with water, slightly higher than your plants (it can stand on a stool or old box or chair). Put in the soil around the roots of each plant. See that the plants are well watered before you leave, and the cloth strips and your bucket (or buckets) of water will carry on the good work while you are away. For plants inside the house, it is a good idea to group them together, so that one bucket will supply two or more plants if you are not going to be away long. For these plants, too, it was suggested that a large sponge should be soaked in water and placed on the plant pot. The water will soak slowly from the sponge to the plant.

This, of course, led us to talk about plants, and we were shown three indoor plants that we thought were very novel and yet are easy to produce. The first was made from a large turnip. The inside of the turnip had been cut out, leaving the shell an inch or so thick. This shell had been filled with soil, and mustard and parsley seed had been planted in it. The seeds had grown, and leaves had sprouted out all over the turnip, and looked very attractive. All that was required was to hang it so that the sun could reach it and to water it occasionally. We were also told that any seeds planted in this way would grow out over the shell.

Potato Ivy

The second plant had been grown from a sweet potato. It had been put in a hanging basket filled with pure sand (easy enough to get hold of, even in town around any building site — the building foreman will let you take a bagful). All that was required was to water it occasionally. It was very pretty, with dark green leaves that looked somewhat like ivy.

The third had been grown from some dry grapefruit seeds soaked in cold water for 24 hours. They were then planted in a dish, which later was fitted into a basket (the kind that usually is filled with fruit and sent to convalescent patients). It took about three weeks for the seeds to sprout, and the final effect was very attractive.

While on this visit we also came across a very bright way to arrange short-stemmed flowers (those used on the day we saw them were nasturtiums and sweet peas, and here and there some tiny, single-flower stock). Our friend had covered a small embroidery hoop with some wire netting, and had placed this in a shallow bowl. The flowers were held in place through the small holes in the netting, with their stems well down in the water. Though not too many flowers were used, the bowl seemed, and was, delightfully colourful and fresh-looking. (Our friend added that if the wire netting you can get hold of seems to have too tiny holes for this purpose, just push a knitting needle through them here and there to make two holes into one, which will certainly be large enough.)

A youthful sheath of tweed-finished drip-dry cotton, featuring the latest deep summerbund waistline, with pocket interest.

How to Talk To Your Patients

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

A GROUP of scientists recently got together in New York to discuss the difficulties of communication. Science today is becoming so specialized and compartmentalized that workers in different fields have great difficulty in discussing their work with each other. This difficulty of transferring ideas by speech or print is not, of course, confined to the dizzy heights of the research scientist; we meet it in every walk of life. One aspect, that concerns most of us at some time or another, is understanding "what the doctor said," and acting on our interpretations.

The human mind cushions itself against shocks and bad news. Every doctor knows of patients who asked to be told the worst and then steadfastly refused to believe it. On the other hand there are patients who steel themselves against bad news and cannot, under any circumstances, be persuaded that their condition is not serious. Understanding the doctor is also dependent on a common culture and a mutual language, and this too makes for difficulties in our present situation in Israel. But not only in Israel.

A few years ago, a sociologist in New York chatted with patients in the clinic of a large hospital. When they went in to see the doctor she waited for them and asked them what the doctor had said. When she compared what they had understood the doctor to say with what the doctor actually had meant them to understand, she discovered the most severe discrepancies. This failure of communication was not confined to the protective skin against bad news. It also applied to detailed directions for diet and taking drugs which it was important for the patient to follow precisely.

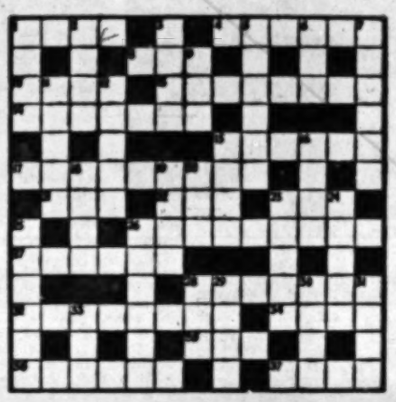
Often it was the doctor's fault — he had failed to make himself clear and had used technical terms that were not understood. Equally common, however, was the preconceived idea that the patient had about his illness which required misinterpretation of the doctor's words in order to make the explanations sound logical. Almost always, this "interpretation" was quite unconscious. The problem is now beginning to be recognized, at least amongst the medical fraternity of America and there is already a spate of books entitled "How to Talk to your Patients."

If this can happen amongst people with a common language and culture, it is easy to imagine the difficulties in our own country. There is a classic tale of a health educator trying to teach a Yemenite community about garbage disposal and the dangers of flies. After his lecture came a film and then question time. One old patriarch thanked the speaker politely and said that he could understand the danger in America. The flies they had seen on the screen were enormous; those in the village were very small, just ordinary flies and thus not a problem at all! In one survey of sanitary attitudes it was found that flies were ignored in an Arab village because of ignorance. In the nearby kibbutz they were ignored because to deal with them required recognition of the fact that the garbage disposal was unsatisfactory and thus, indirectly, involved criticism of the kibbutz!

A recent survey of the effect of a cancer education programme in England showed that one third of women with cancer of the breast or womb who were influenced by the campaign were too afraid to act on the advice given. Many patients were quite knowledgeable about cancer in general, but felt that in their own case a bottle of medicine would put them right.

It would seem that those who wish to educate others in medical matters must first educate themselves in the customs and beliefs of those whose attitudes they wish to change. Without this we shall continue to have the doctor who wishes to help and the patient who needs this help separated by the barrier of lack of communication.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Shattered sculpture? 4. The sort of cake found in the bathroom? 8. Catch that policeman. 10. No modern poet. 13. It was stormed. 14. Franced around in a red cape? 15. A string of invective. 17. As worn by a fat lady? 21. You just have to do so. 22. Palindromic name. 23. Turn dim. 26. One way for an actor to join the directors? 27. Expensive headgear. 28. Salvage an old umbrella? 32. For the angler who doesn't fish from the bank? Unusually fine. 35. May mean a sticky end for a flier. 36. Stir up. 37. Meat.

DOWN. — 1. Combination of nations. 2. A playful thing to do. 3. Steal a note from a garment. 5. Provincial dialect. 6. Nothing but love. 7. British city. 9. Is protective and may be written on. 11. Somewhat hazy. 12. Traded in timber and tea? 15. He disturbed the rats. 16. Something to sing. 18. Very hot outcome of a high-level outburst. 19. A beastly exclamation? 20. That woman from Nevada. 23. Go by car. 24. May take the washing for a spin. 25. From which to hear neighs, and bleats, possibly. 26. Small container. 28. Noisy line? 29. Made some of the kedgeree go a long way? 30. Perhaps a flowery piece of pottery. 31. It makes a knot unlikely to slip. 33. It doesn't come straight from a car!

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Pa-S.S. 4. Triste. 8. Cap. 10. Ovid. 13. Wind-lass. 14. Lenient. 15. Knotty. 17. Soft drink. 21. Moo. 22. Eli. 23. Sit. 26. Baltimore. 27. Thrill. 28. Ghostly. 29. Ba-rito-ne. 34. Hole. 35. U-R.N. 36. Eleven. 37. Dear.

DOWN. — 1. Pool. 2. Skin. 3. Lawn. 5. Red ink. 6. Sea. 7. Essays. 9. Pit. 11. Venom. 12. Ditto. 15. Knit. 16. Trio. 18. Four. 19. Real. 20. Ill. 23. Smash. 24. Trill. 25. Stable. 26. Blithe(Spirit). 28. Gnu. 29. Hero. 30. Tom-e. 31. Year. 33. Roe.

Chess

June 5, 1959

Problem No. 1243
Oswaldo Faria, Sao Paolo
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kg2; Qh4; Ktb6; Pf2. (4)
Kg6; Qa7; Ktb5; Pb7, h7. (5)
Helpmate in two (3)

a) Diagram; b) Kg2 to d8; c) Kd8 to h1.

Solutions, Problem No. 1239b (Wiesel): 1.Qb7 thr 2.Qg7; 1.—Ktf7/Bf7/f3, 2.Qf3/Qe2/Qe7+.

Problem No. 1244
L.I. Kubbel
"Shakmatny Vjestnik," 1914

Kf1; Ktf8; Pd3, h3. (4)
Kh1; Pe7, g7, h2, h4. (5)

White mates in four (9)

A Daring Attack

Chess masters, like any other masters, arouse the admiration of the public when demonstrating their best. Little wonder White's daring attack and the final combination in the following game brought off a loud applause from the audience.

Game No. 786

White: A. Lutikov
Black: E. Gufeld
(26th USSR championship)

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 g6 3.Ktc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 e5 6.de de 7.Q:d8+ K:d8 8.Bg5 c6 9.f4 Kc7 10.fe Ktg4 11.Ktf3 Kt:e5 12.Bf4 Re8 13.Be2 Ktbd7 14.0-0 f6 15.Rad1 Ktf8 16.Ktd4 Bd7 17.Bg3 Kte6 18. Ktdb5+! cb 19.B:e6+ fe 20.Rf7 Red8? (correct was 20.— Rad8) 21.Bg4 Ktd4 22.R:g7 bc 23.Rf1 Kd6 24.B:d7 R:d7 25.Rf6+ Kc7 26.Kt:d5+ Kc8 27.Rf8+. Black resigns.

The Rook And The Pawns

The above position occurred in the Tall-Averbach game in the same tournament. Black's Rook was sweeping the enemy's pawns while White prepared himself for a pawn attack on the Q. side. The storm went on as follows: 30.a4! R:f2+ 31.Ke1 R:h2 32.Ra3! Rh1+!! 33.Ke2 Ktf4+ 34.Kf3 h5! (in a difficult position. Averbach found here the only correct way. The general defence [illegible]. To hold the first advancing pawn with the knight and make use of every "crase fire" second to promote the "h" pawn) 35.a5 Ktd5! 36.a6 Ktb6? (Averbach did not notice his opponent's strong reply. He should have first attacked the "b" pawn by the Rook from h1, and occupied b6 only when the pawn reached a7. A draw would then have been most probable. 37.Ra5!! f6 38.a7 Rh2+ 39.Kg3 Rb2 40. Rb5 Kta8 41.Kd6 Kb7 42.Rb8 Kc7 43.Rc8 b4+ 44.K:h4 R:b4+ 45.Kg3 Rb3+ 46.Kf2 Rb2+ 47.Ke1 Rb1+ 48.Kd2 Rb6 49.Kte8, Black resigns.

Averbach happens to be the author of a most comprehensive text-book on endgames. If one needed proof that theory and reality do not, as a rule, go hand in hand, here is a vivid illustration.

ASA Goes to Budapest

Israel students will take part — for the first time — in the world students team championship opening in Budapest on June 29. Our players will be: Arie Rosenberg, Giora Pilshchik, Yair Kreidman, Amiel Harel (Shakki), and Shlomo Breznitz. International Master Moshe Czerniak is the most probable candidate to head the delegation.

Proletarian chess sets have been placed on sale in Poland. The classic pieces have been replaced by workers: the bishop now becomes a farm superintendent, the pawns are office workers, while the king and queen are now peasants dressed in folklore costumes. Only the knight and the tower retain their traditional forms.

FOOD FOR FAST FLYING

THE faster you go the more delectable the food. This seems to be part and parcel of the race around the stratosphere.

Knowing that Epicurean travellers love to collect recipes from all corners of the globe, SAS, the Scandinavian Airline, has just put out an attractive booklet with 12 specially composed Caravelle jetline recipes.

They are all easy to make, sound interesting and in colour reproduction are pleasing to the eye.

From Oriental Barbecue, to cold fillet mignon "Caravelle," stuffed peppers and sea food delicacies, there is a bit borrowed from many traditional recipes, but all nicely wrapped up with a new jetline look.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

KEEP THEM GUESSING

THE hand below, sent in by one of our readers, was played recently in a friendly rubber. Although it does not belong to the spectacular type of hands, it has a fine psychological point worth noting.

S. A Q 4 3 2
H. A 6 3
D. 5 2
C. A 7 4

W E
S

S. K J 8 6 5
H. K J 10
D. J 10 7
C. K 5

North-South had game and East, dealer, opened the bidding with one spade. The final contract was five spades after East's defensive call of five diamonds.

For reasons best known to himself West started with a trump. He probably thought that it was sound policy to punch declarer with a trump as often as possible, oblivious of the fact that he would never gain the lead to continue. We are, however, grateful for his lead because a diamond start would have robbed us of our story.

Declarer's task was simple: he needed only to find the queen of hearts and to take his finesse accordingly. The odds were in favour of East holding the fateful card, but the guess was still hardly more than a 50-50 proposition. And we do hate to stake all on a guess.

Scanning the horizon, South found a line of play which risked nothing and could possibly increase his chances. He drew three rounds of trumps (East showing out from the start), cashed his two master clubs and ruffed out the third club in the closed hand. Now he confidently played the knave of diamonds; East won and followed up with another high diamond, and South let go the ten.

Now the guess was up to East. Fearing lest a third diamond might present declarer with a sluff and a ruff, he switched to a heart, whereupon South was pleased to spread his hand and claim the rest.

NOVELTIES FOR THE BABY

As important as proper feeding, clothing and supervision of the baby is the right furniture, for his health and well-being. 24 hours of a baby's day are spent in his cot, play-pen or on his baby chair. Experts with many years' experience and skill care for the safety and comfort of our tiny tots. Many novelties in this field are the result of careful planning.

PRIMA PATENT "LUL"

Automatic folding play-pen on wheels is provided with a pedal to save tiresome folding and unfolding.

TROPICAL FOLDING BED

Entirely screened with an airy Saran Net, this tropical bed is ideal for the balcony, garden or the beach. Baby is completely safe from flies, mosquitoes — and bigger brother. In this roomy bed, baby can sleep and crawl at will.

BABY TOILET SEAT

is hygienic, eases baby out of the diaper stage, and helps mother care for his personal needs.

A wide range of these and many other novelties, as well as high quality Prima Furniture are available at TINOK, 83 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv (no branches). Own workshops. An expert staff is on hand to help parents choose the best for their children.

MATERNITY Dresses
MORNING GOWNS
which please HIM and HER — a practical Shavuot present. Smart and inexpensive.
M.K. 15 Rehov Nordau, Haifa

Carpets
should not be stored when dirty — we clean your carpets expertly, using the latest methods.
KESHET
CLEANS AND DYES

M.K.
Haifa's leading shop for large sizes 42-50
The dress which pleases HIM and HER
A practical Shavuot present. Smart and inexpensive.
M.K. 15 Rehov Nordau, Haifa.

THE NEW PATENT: it dabs on
Stops odour, checks perspiration
Dab on lightly, stay fresh all day
Economical and easy to use
Does not stain clothes
For women and men
Stopette DAB-ON DEODORANT
DAB-ON

HAMGAPER
MOD. 475
5.950
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

"ENGLISH HOLIDAYS" at Hadassah Bat-Haim's
Ten days during which you speak English only, study literature, practise pronunciation and elocution with the help of a tape recorder, speech making, etc., yet get all the fun of a real holiday at the seaside, including excursions in our own car.
Accommodation in newly built bungalows. Excellent food. Book now for a 10-day course:
June 21 — July 1, 1959 incl.
★ ★ ★
and your child learns English while Playing
a) July 26—August 14 incl.
b) August 16—28 incl.
Sports activities (own swimming pool), excursions (own car), motor boat trips. English youth counsellors. Specially built bungalows at the seaside. Inspection invited.
For further details and brochure, please write to:
HADASSAH BAT-HAIM
18 Rehov Sokolov, NAHARIYA. Tel. 920135.

RESTFUL SLEEP ON
GUMADIN
THE "BREATHING" MATTRESS
The Gumadin mattress is made of pure latex foam rubber. Easy to lift, carry and clean. Does not accumulate dust.
Does not sag, keeps its shape for ever. Gives independent, equal support to every part of the body. Recommended by doctors everywhere.
T-Ar-ro ZIVON LTD. DOMINO LTD. HAMERAHAT HAMODERNY Ltd.
HAIFA 59 Hanamal st Tel 68126

HEALTHY OIL for FRESH SALADS
A Tasty Summer Salad
red tomatoes, fresh cucumbers, green peppers, red radish, lettuce, onions, olives and, of course — Leshed Izhar
LESHED
LESHED-IZHAR
Pure Healthy Oil